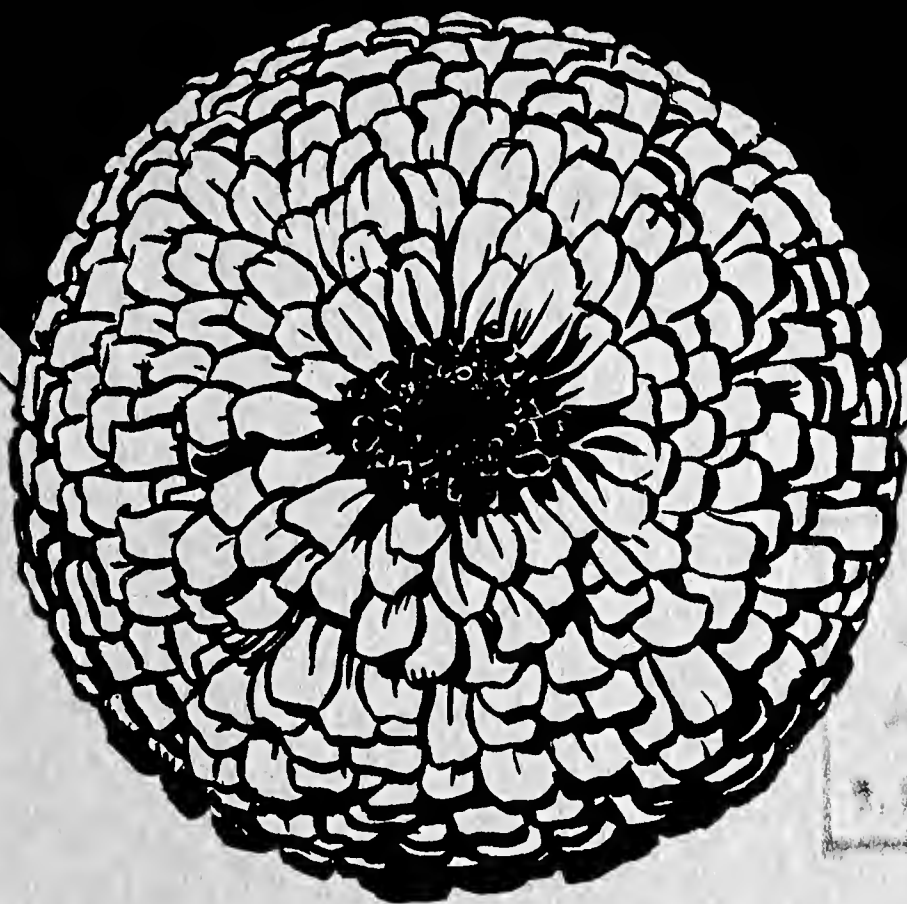


## **Historic, archived document**

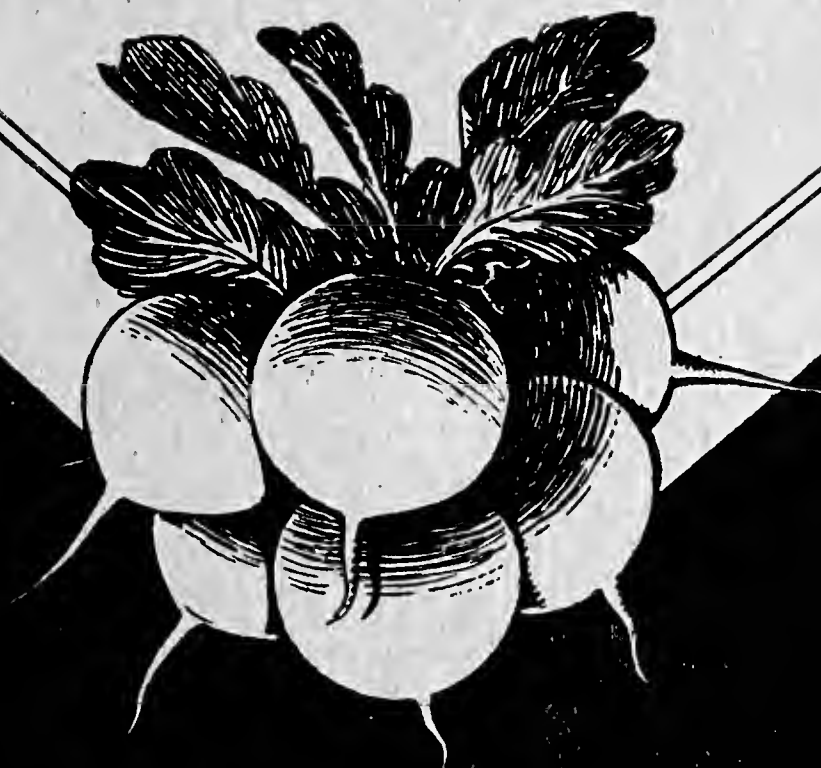
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





*Descriptive List*  
**VEGETABLES**  
**FLOWERS**

VEGETABLE  
SEED TRIALS  
HORTICULTURE



**Northrup, King & Co.**  
*Seedsman*

Minneapolis, Minn. - Berkeley, Cal.

# In Garden Seed, Only The Best Is Good Enough

**S**EEDS are unlike almost any other kind of merchandise. Their real value cannot be determined by their appearance and a garden test takes so much time that, in case of a failure, there are not enough growing days left to justify a second planting of many varieties. Seeds with a good reputation over a long period of years are the safest to plant and most profitable for a dealer to handle.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Garden Seeds have been planted by gardeners over the country each season since 1884. They are now enjoying the widest distribution in their history. Such growth can be attributed only to repeat sales and the personal recommendations of users—the foundation also of a merchant's success.

## Terms and Conditions of Sale

Flower and vegetable seeds in bulk are sold outright and are not returnable; 60 days net, 1½% discount 10 days.

Lawn seed, net cash on arrival, subject to draft attached to bill of lading.

All orders subject to Northrup, King & Co.'s approval of credit at time of shipment.

Bags or other containers are to be charged for at value, unless otherwise noted, and are not to be returned for credit.

## Complete Stocks Maintained at Minneapolis

Since all of our large storage facilities, seed testing laboratory and trial grounds are located at Minneapolis, Minn., we maintain complete stocks of garden seeds only at this point. To avoid delay, all orders should be addressed to Minneapolis.

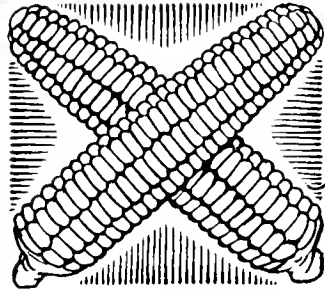
## Disclaimer

NORTHROP, KING & CO. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop.



# KINGSCROST

*Double  
Cross*



*from Inbred  
Strains*

## GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN



*A Field of Kingscrost Golden Bantam Sweet Corn Which Was Planted For  
Market and Netted the Grower \$150.00 Per Acre in 1931.*

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Bred and Grown By  
**NORTHROP, KING & CO.**

Seedsman  
Minneapolis - Minn.

For Sale By

# NORTHROP, KINGSCROST GOLDEN

**K**INGSCROST Golden Bantam Seed Corn was developed primarily for market garden use, keeping uppermost in mind the qualities which have the greatest appeal to professional gardeners—earliness, uniformity of maturity, eating quality and yield. Our trial ground records for three years show Kingscrost Golden Bantam ready to pick 10 days earlier than ordinary Bantam. Because of its uniformity of maturity the market gardener saves in picking costs by being able to harvest the entire crop of a plot of Kingscrost Golden Bantam at one picking. The yield in dozens, per acre, of marketable ears, is much higher than produced by ordinary Bantam.

The dealer finds fewer ears not sufficiently mature for selling and the ultimate consumer is pleased with their uniformity in size and quality.

Crops grown from Kingscrost Golden Bantam seed have been the first Bantam on the Minneapolis Market for the past three years, and later, when ordinary Bantam was available, Kingscrost ears commanded a premium.

Every market gardener should learn for himself, this season, the advantages in growing and marketing Kingscrost Golden Bantam. The cost of seed for a generous trial plot is only a trifle. The plot will pay for itself and demonstrate beyond a doubt that a much larger acreage of this unusually fine and profitable sweet corn should be planted next year.



*A Field in which Kingscrost Golden Bantam Sweet Corn Seed is being grown. Two strains to be crossed are planted in alternate rows. Tassels are removed from all rows of one strain. These detasseled plants then receive pollen from the other strains and so produce crossed seed.*



# KING & CO.'S BANTAM SWEET CORN

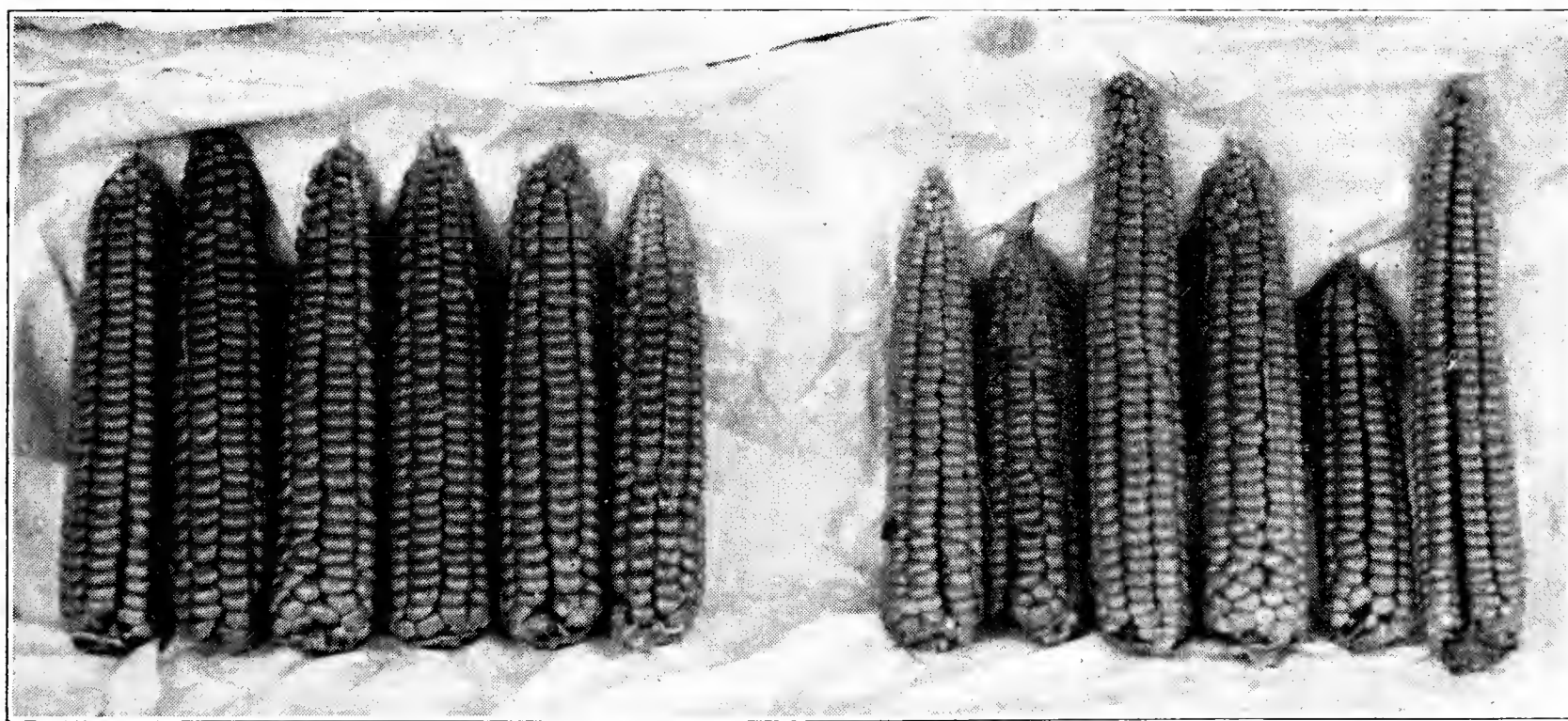
**K**INGSCROST is a double cross between inbred strains of Golden Bantam developed by Northrup, King & Co. It is the result of an extensive in-breeding program started by this firm in 1922. The inbred strains were selected from hundreds of superior plants which were fertilized with their own pollen every year for ten years.

Hundreds of experimental crosses between the most promising inbred strains were made and compared with regular Bantam for earliness, yield and quality—to determine the best double cross obtainable.

In producing Kingscrost Golden Bantam seed, four “inbreds” are crossed in pairs the first year, producing two single crosses. The following year these two single crosses are crossed with each other, producing the hybrid seed we have named “Kingscrost Golden Bantam.” The name “Kingscrost” is the exclusive property of Northrup, King & Co., and indicates our special method of breeding.

## IMPORTANT

Because of the method of breeding Kingscrost Golden Bantam Sweet Corn, seed saved from its crop will not produce the same results as from our original newly crossed seed. In fact, we wish to warn against planting such seed as it will prove very disappointing. There are, however, so many advantages—both in yield and quality—in planting the original seed each year, that the matter of saving seed from the crop is of no importance.



**COMPARISON BETWEEN KINGSCROST AND ORDINARY GOLDEN BANTAM**  
*At the left is the product of two hills of Kingscrost Golden Bantam Sweet Corn. At the right is the crop of ordinary Bantam grown on the adjacent row. Note the greater uniformity of the Kingscrost ears. Uniformity in maturity is also attained in Kingscrost.*



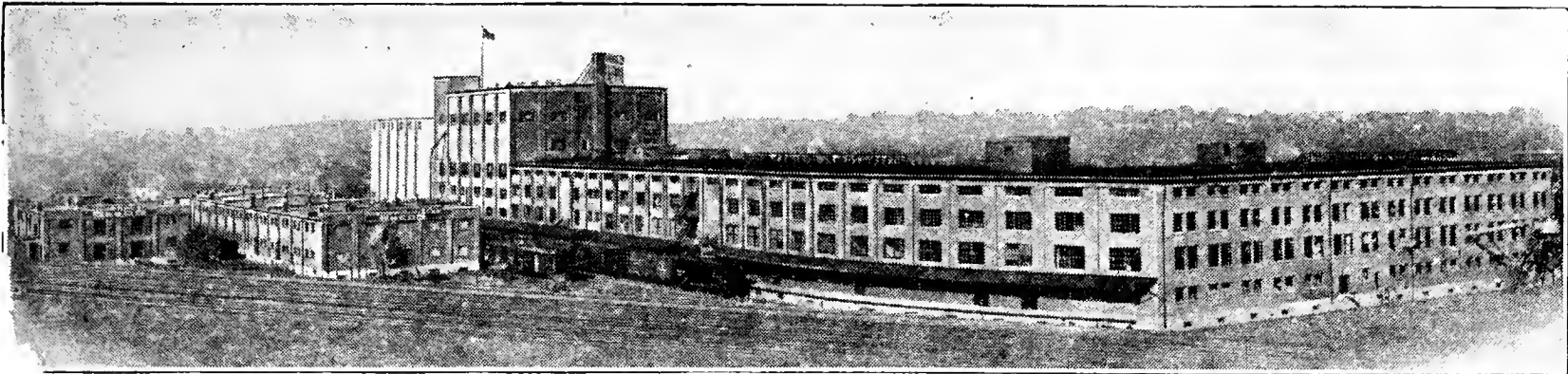
#### PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF OF EARLINESS

*On the left is a trial row of ordinary Golden Bantam. On the right is Kingscrot Gold Bantam. Both rows were planted at the same time. The Kingscrot is completely in the tassels while only a few of the ordinary Golden Bantam plants have produced tassels.*



*Comparing yields in Northrup, King & Co.'s Corn Breeding Grounds. The crop of each new combination is harvested, husked and weighed—then the kernels are cut off the cob and the cut corn weighed and compared with the yield of rows of ordinary stock grown adjoining rows. We make nearly 500 such yield comparisons each year on seed corn.*





*Main Plant and General Office, Northrup, King & Co.*

## Foreword to Dealers in Garden Seeds

**T**HIS book is published to supply dealers with accurate information on all the garden seed varieties which are listed on our wholesale price list. This list is quite complete, containing all the varieties of both vegetables and flowers which are in popular use over the country. We also carry stocks of many varieties not listed here, but their sale is so small we are not justified in including them in this book. If you are interested in any varieties of either vegetables or flowers not named in these columns, please write us.

Since the organization of our Company in 1884, it has been our constant aim to grow, acquire and distribute only the best seed obtainable. The increasing demand for our stocks, year after year, is evidence of appreciated accomplishment.

We keep in direct contact with the quality of our stocks through tests in our modern, fully equipped seed testing laboratory—as well as in our field trial grounds. The laboratory tests are for germination and vigor, while the field trials are tests of all requisites—vigor, plant size, root or fruit size, and trueness to type; color, size and quality of flowers, etc. Accurate records are kept of all these trials. Any lots which do not measure up to our standards are immediately discarded.

Dealers are naturally interested in service. The seed-selling season is such a short one, over the greater part of the country, that promptness in shipments is doubly essential. Our stocks and facilities enable us to make shipment the same day the order is received.

**NORTHRUP, KING & CO.**

Seedsman

Minneapolis, Minnesota

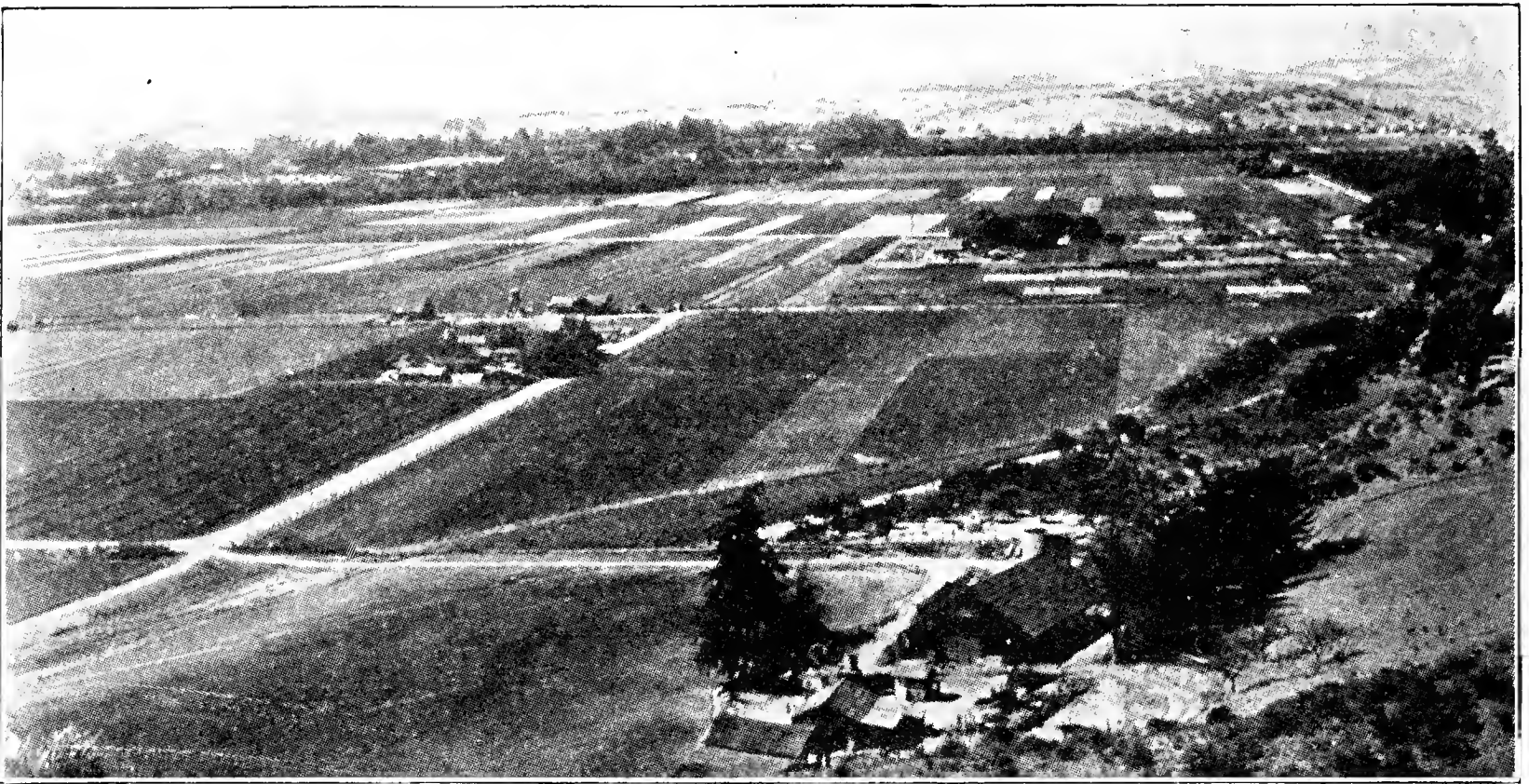
-:-

Berkeley, California



*Garden Seed Trial Grounds of Northrup, King & Co., Located a Mile North of Minneapolis.*





*A Typical American Garden Seed Farm. This Farm Specializes in Flower Seeds.*

## Our Seeds Sold Only Through Dealers

AS you will note, no prices are listed in this book. It is printed in this manner so that dealers may use it in their conferences with customers. We do not distribute this List to the gardening public, believing it serves our dealers better to give them the information which they may pass on to their advantage.

We do no advertising intended to bring inquiries, or orders, from planters. All the consumer literature we print is distributed through our dealers, and is intended to bring good will to them as well as to our business.



*A Danish Seed Farm Specializing in Cabbage. European Seed Growers Have Been Specialists for Many Generations.*



*A General View of Northrup, King & Co.'s Seed Laboratory Where About 15,000 Germination and Purity Tests Are Made Yearly.*

## How to Read the Maturity Figures

**A**T the right of most variety names in this List you will find figures representing the approximate number of days required to mature the plants—from the time of planting the seed to the time the vegetables are ready to eat, or the flowers to bloom. Maturity dates are valuable in making comparisons as to earliness or lateness of varieties under a general family name such as cabbage, beans, peas, radish, etc. Naturally there is a variation in the time of maturity at different points over the country. Our figures are based upon the growing conditions around Minneapolis, and the periods named were determined largely at our trial grounds. The length of the days affects maturity as does also temperature, moisture, and the shading of plants for part of the day. Our readings were made from tests in the open sunshine, grown in black sandy loam soil, with some artificial sprinkling.

### ARTICHOKE

#### Green Globe

The standard variety for home and market gardens. A perennial, but not hardy in the North. Flower heads large, globular, deep green—with fleshy bases on the bud scales.

### ASPARAGUS

#### Martha Washington

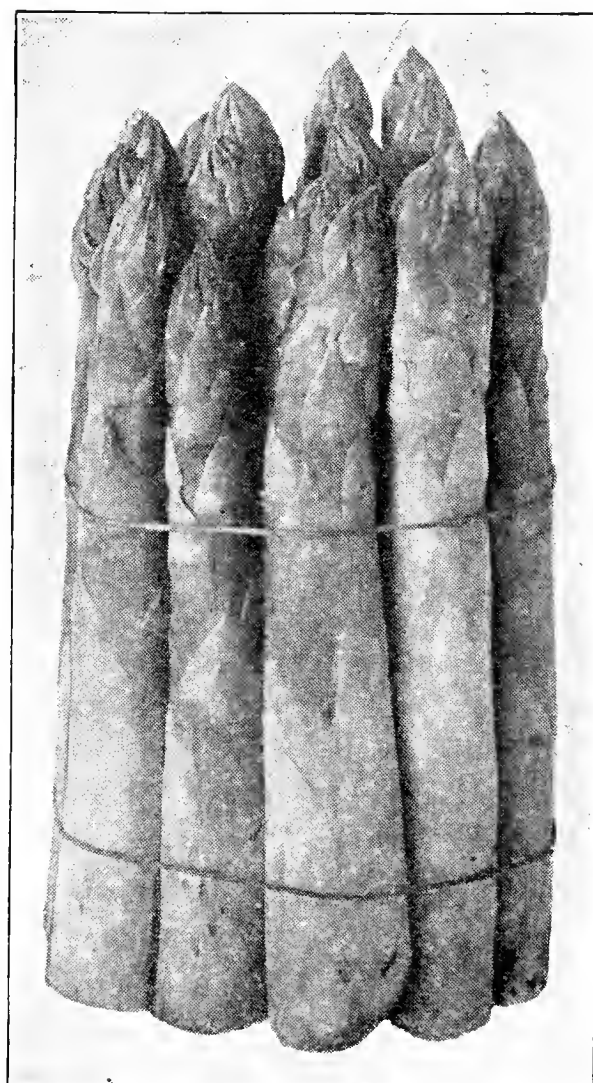
A rust-resistant strain developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A prolific variety with large shoots purple at tips, tender and of good quality.

#### Mary Washington

This strain was developed from Martha Washington, being a single cross. Earlier, more vigorous. Firm, tender, splendid quality.

#### Palmetto

An early variety producing an abundance of straight shoots, deep green in color, tender and delicious. Suitable for growing in all parts of the country.



*A Bunch of Palmetto Asparagus*



## BEANS

FOR many years we have been growers of beans—to provide for our own very large requirements and for sale to the seed trade. The greatest bean seed-producing section of the country is in Idaho. Our contracts here, each year, cover many thousands of acres—all crops being under the personal supervision of our experts. Each field is carefully rogued and all details of growing, harvesting and threshing are most skillfully handled. At our Minneapolis plant these stocks are carefully hand-picked and laboratory tested to assure the highest germination and vigor. We take pride in the quality of the beans we offer and are confident of the satisfaction they are sure to bring to our trade.

The maturity periods listed after the names should be classified as follows: In the Wax and Green Pod classes the figures indicate the number of days required to produce snap pods; in the Lima class, the number of days required to produce green shell beans, and in the Field class, the number of days required to produce dry shell beans—fully matured.

### Dwarf Wax Sorts (Yellow Pod)

#### Brittle Wax

52 days

An early, productive variety with long, round, stringless wax pods about 7 in. long. Excellent for home gardens or market gardeners who sell nearby.

#### Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax

50 days. Good shipping variety. Thrifty plant producing many straight, thick, flat, fleshy pods about 6 in. long.

#### Davis Kidney Wax

55 days

A vigorous grower producing long straight, waxy-white pods carried well up from the ground. Excellent shipping bean. Pods uniform, about 6 in. long, thick, flat, and tender.

#### Early Dwarf Black Wax

58 days

Vigorous plant, productive. Pods 6 to 7 in. long, round, stringless, brittle, tender.

#### Hodson Wax

65 days

A large plant, heavily productive, resistant to disease. Pods 6½ to 7 in., thick oval, fleshy, stringless and tender when young. Excellent for shipping.

#### Improved Golden Wax

53 days

Bears a heavy crop on bushy vines, and a good rust resister. Pods fleshy, brittle, stringless, and of very delicious flavor. Excellent for home and market gardens.

#### New Kidney Wax

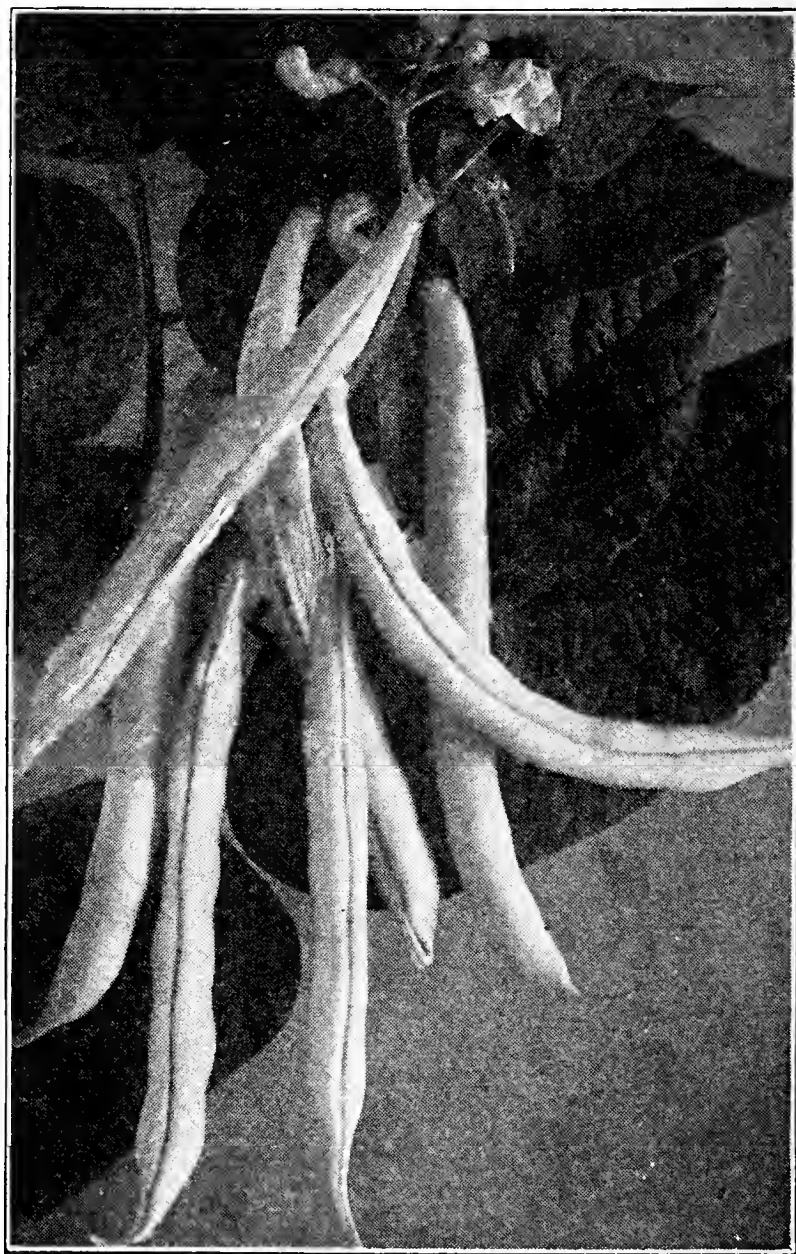
53 days

Strong plants, very productive. Pods creamy yellow, 6 in. long, oval and somewhat curved. Fleshy, stringless and tender.

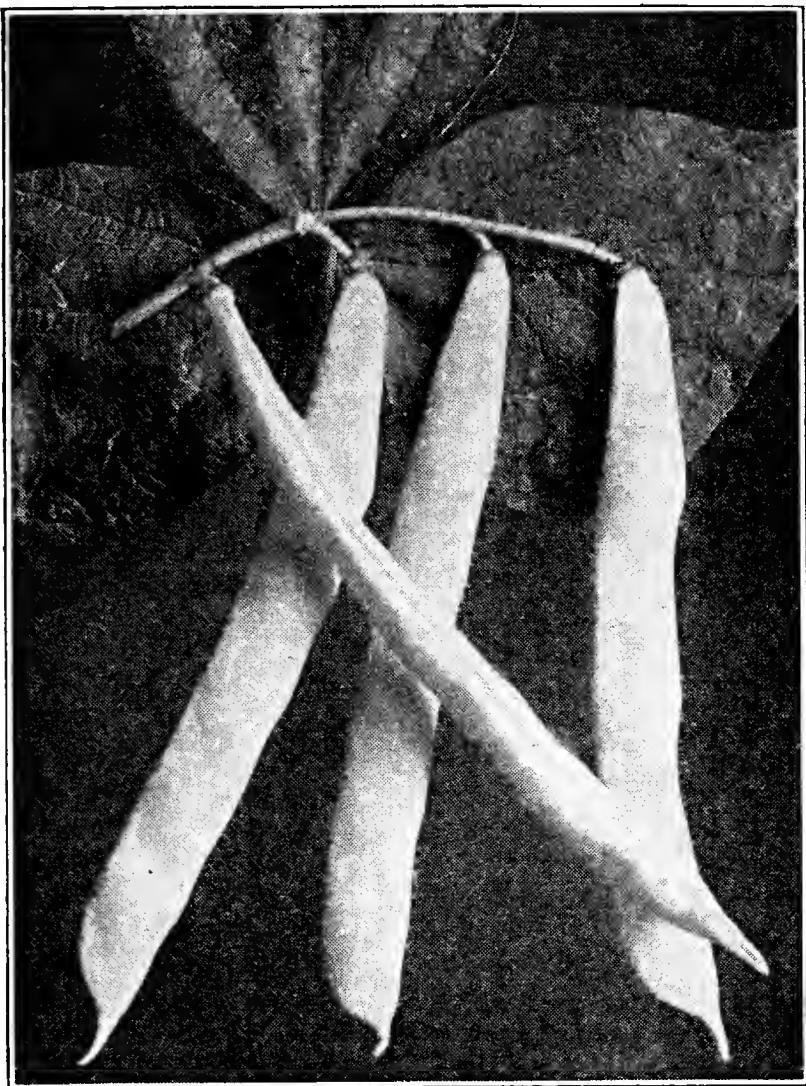
#### Pencil Pod Black Wax

58 days

Bushy vines about 15 in. high, bear large number of round, thick, stringless pods 6 to 7 in. long, of excellent quality. Many think it the best variety for market and home gardens.



*Early Dwarf Black Wax*



*Improved Golden Wax*

**Refugee Stringless Wax** 58 days

Medium small plant, hardy and very prolific. Pods  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 in. long, round, fleshy, brittle, stringless and tender. A favorite with canners.

**Round Pod Kidney Wax** 52 days

Especially fine for home gardens and for canning. Plants of medium size, prolific. Pods  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 in. long, round, fleshy, brittle, stringless, and of fine quality.

**Unrivalled Wax** 53 days

Immensely productive. Pods 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, narrow, straight, stringless and fleshy. Disease resistant. Excellent for shipping, making it ideal for market gardeners.

**Wardwell's Kidney Wax** 53 days

A favorite with market gardeners. Pods 6 to 7 in. long, fleshy, broad, and brittle, nearly stringless. Does well in nearly every climate.

**Webber Wax (Cracker Jack Wax)**

55 days. Hardier and more prolific than Wardwell's. Long pods with yellow seeds.

## DWARF SNAP GREEN PODS

**Black Valentine** 53 days

A very hardy variety especially adapted to shipping. Not so good for home gardens except when young. Beautiful dark green pods 6 in. long, slender, round and nearly straight. Stringy, fibrous and fine grained.

**Bountiful** 48 days

Very popular bean for early garden snaps. Plant is vigorous grower and prolific bearer of pods 6 to 7 in. long—straight broad and thick-flat. Stringless, brittle, tender and of fine quality.

**Broad Windsor**

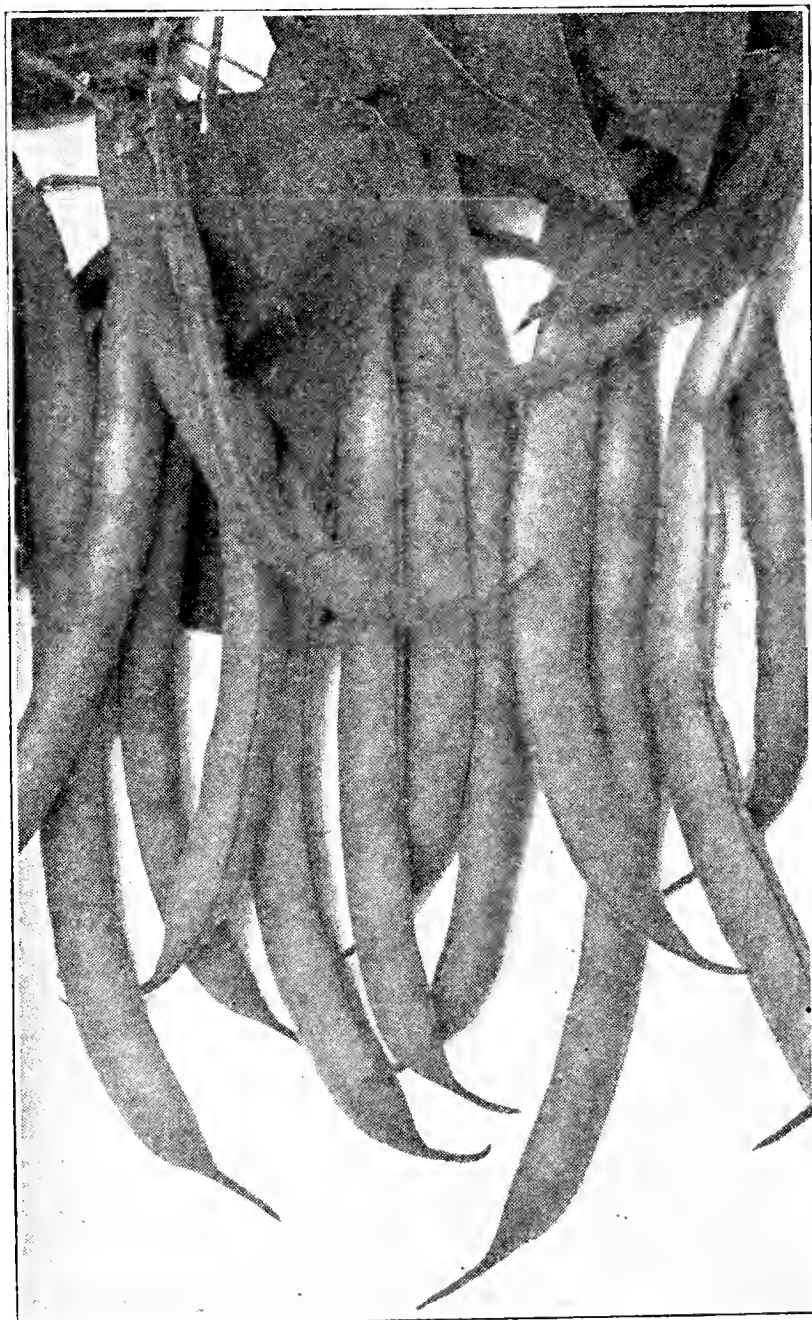
A late variety valuable for green shell beans. Large, bushy, erect plants. Pods of glossy green, 5 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches broad, 3 seeded, smooth. Green beans broad and flat. Not a kidney bean. Very hardy. Also known as Horse Beans.

**Dwarf Horticultural or Bush Cranberry**

53 days. Does well in a cool climate, and is popular in the East. Growth is compact, upright, vigorous, very productive. Excellent for shelling and for succotash. Pods 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., stringless slightly fibrous.

**Extra Early Red Valentine** 52 days

A very hardy variety. Vines about 15 in. high and yield well. Pods  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 in. round, fleshy and when young are of good quality.



*Giant Stringless Green Pod*



## BEANS—Dwarf Snap Green Pods (Continued)

### Full Measure

53 days

A main crop variety which is gaining in popularity. Pods 6 to 6½ in., thick, round, fleshy, brittle, stringless. Excellent quality.

### Giant Stringless Green Pod

53 days

Excellent variety for home and market gardens and for canning. Plants hardy, about 15 in. high and yield well. Pods 6 to 6½ in., round, fleshy, brittle, stringless.

### Longfellow

53 days

Very early. A prolific variety bearing beautiful green pods 7 to 8 in. long. Straight and round. Good quality for shipping. Pods stringy.

### Refugee Late, or 1000 to 1

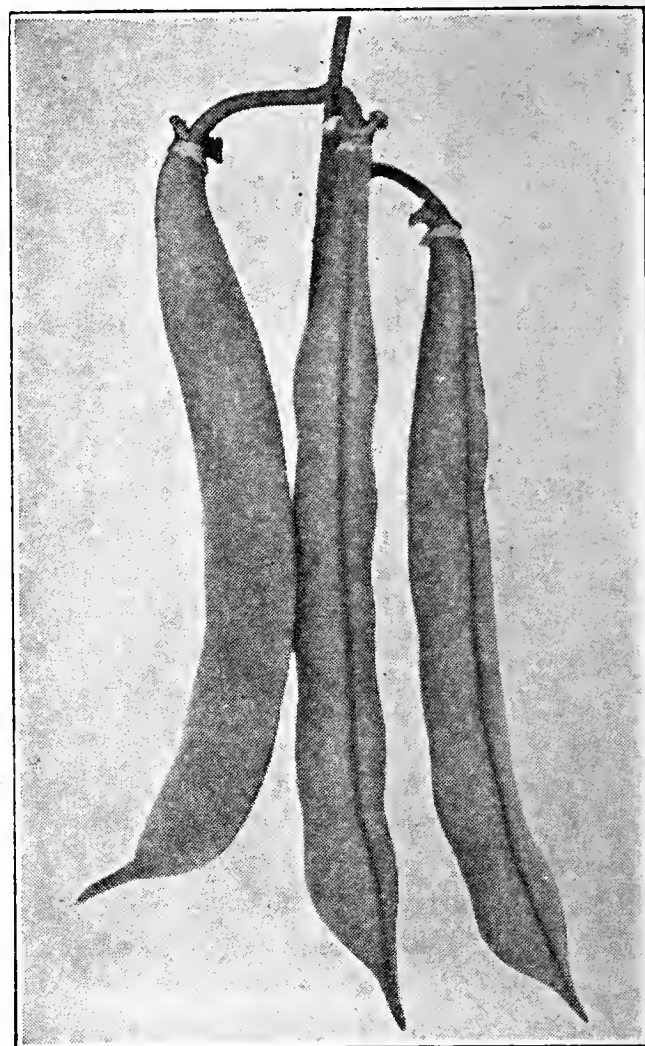
70 days

A popular canning and pickling bean. The plant is large, hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 5½ in., round, brittle, stringy in later stages.

### Stringless Green Pod (Burpee's)

53 days

An excellent variety for both home and market garden. Large plant, productive. Pods about 5½ in. long, round, thick, fleshy, tender and stringless. Perhaps the most popular green pod bush variety.



*Stringless Green Pod*

### Tender Green

54 days

A new variety of superior quality. Plants are strong and vigorous, bearing attractive light green pods 7 in. long. Pods are round, meaty, tender, stringless. Plants of upright growth and heavy producers.

### Tennessee Green Pod (Brown Bunch)

54 days. A heavy bearing variety with meaty pods, stringless in the snap stage and of excellent flavor. Large pods 6½ in. long, flat, broad.

## Dwarf or Bush Lima

### Dwarf Large White Lima (Burpee's)

78 days

The standard, large seeded, bush lima. Grows only 20 in. high and branching freely, is a heavy producer. Pods 4½ in. long, contain 3 to 4 large beans of splendid quality.

### Burpee's Improved Bush

76 days

Produces a magnificent crop of pods 6 in. long and 1¼ in. wide. Usually contain four large green beans, fine grained and tasty.

### Fordhook Bush

75 days

Plants strong, erect, bearing pods in clusters of from four to eight. Pods measure 4 to 5½ in. long, and contain three to five large green beans.

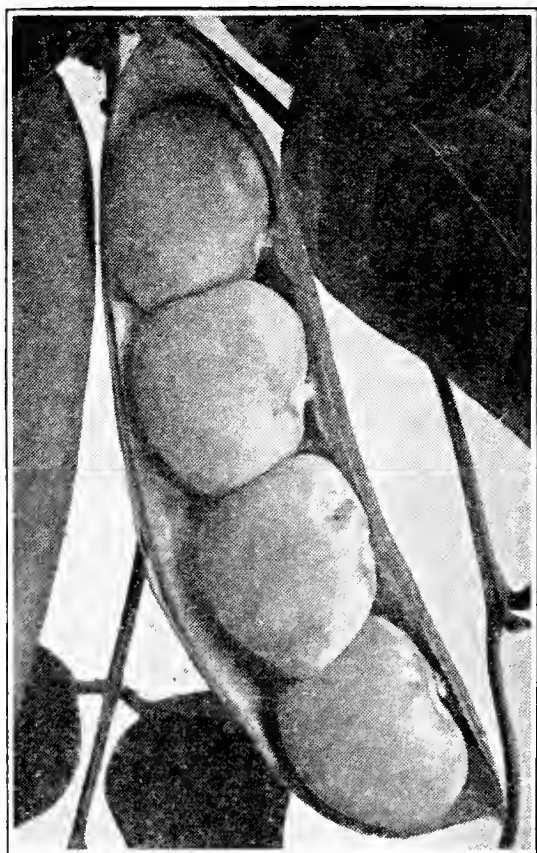
### Henderson's or Sieva

65 days

Plant medium large, very productive. Small pods, 3 in. long, contain 3 to 4 green shell beans of very fine quality. Plants bear continuously.

### Jackson Wonder

A prolific variety very popular in the South. Flourishes in dry weather. Plants grow 10 in. to 2 ft. high. Blooms early and continues to bear until frost. Excellent for summer use or as a winter shell bean.



*Large White Lima—Burpees*



## BEANS—Pole Lima

### Florida Butter, Speckled Pole Lima

77 days. Blooms and bears profusely all through the season, being able to endure seasonal conditions which would ruin other varieties. Small beans of good quality either in green or dry state.

### King of the Garden Lima 88 days

Splendid climber, heavy producer. Straight pods, 6 in. long with 4 to 5 beans of good quality. An improved form of Large White Lima.

### Large White Lima

88 days

A good climber and prolific. Desirable for cooking in both the green and dry stages. Pods 6 in. long usually containing 4 large beans.

### Sieva (Carolina)

78 days

The baby lima known as the butterbean of the South. A very early and prolific producer. Pods 3½ in. long with 3 to 4 beans. Green shell beans flat and small but of excellent quality.

## Pole or Running—Green and Wax Pods

### Burger's Green Pod or White Kentucky Wonder 63 days

One of the earliest of the pole varieties for snap use. Pods 6½ to 7 in. long, dark green, curved, brittle and stringless. Vines bear right up to frost. Beans small and white—good for baking.

### Creaseback Striped or Scotia 72 days

Especially desirable for growing on corn for snaps. Pods light green, 6 in. long, completely rounded, crease backed, fleshy, fine grained, excellent quality.

### Creaseback, White 63 days

One of the earliest of pole beans used for snaps as well as for dried beans. Pods about 5½ in. long, light green, straight, well rounded, creasebacked, stringless. Beans are kidney shaped and clear white.

### Golden Cluster Wax 70 days

An excellent wax podded pole bean. Bears profusely, large flat yellow pods in clusters from bottom to top of pole. Production continuous up to frost. Seed white.

### Horticultural Pole or Speckled

#### Cranberry

70 days

70 days, snaps—80 days, green shell. An old well known standard sort. Pods 6 in. long, straight, dark green at snap stage, becoming yellowish and splashed with violet-red at green shell stage. Dried beans excellent for winter use. Adapted to cool climate.

### Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)

65 days. A very popular variety and unexcelled for home and market garden. Excellent climber, heavy producer. Bears green pods in large clusters, nearly round, often reaching 10 in. length, curved and twisted. Pods are fleshy, brittle, tender and slightly stringy.

### Kentucky Wonder Wax 67 days

This prolific bearer supplies large golden yellow pods, tender and stringless right up to frost. A good climber.

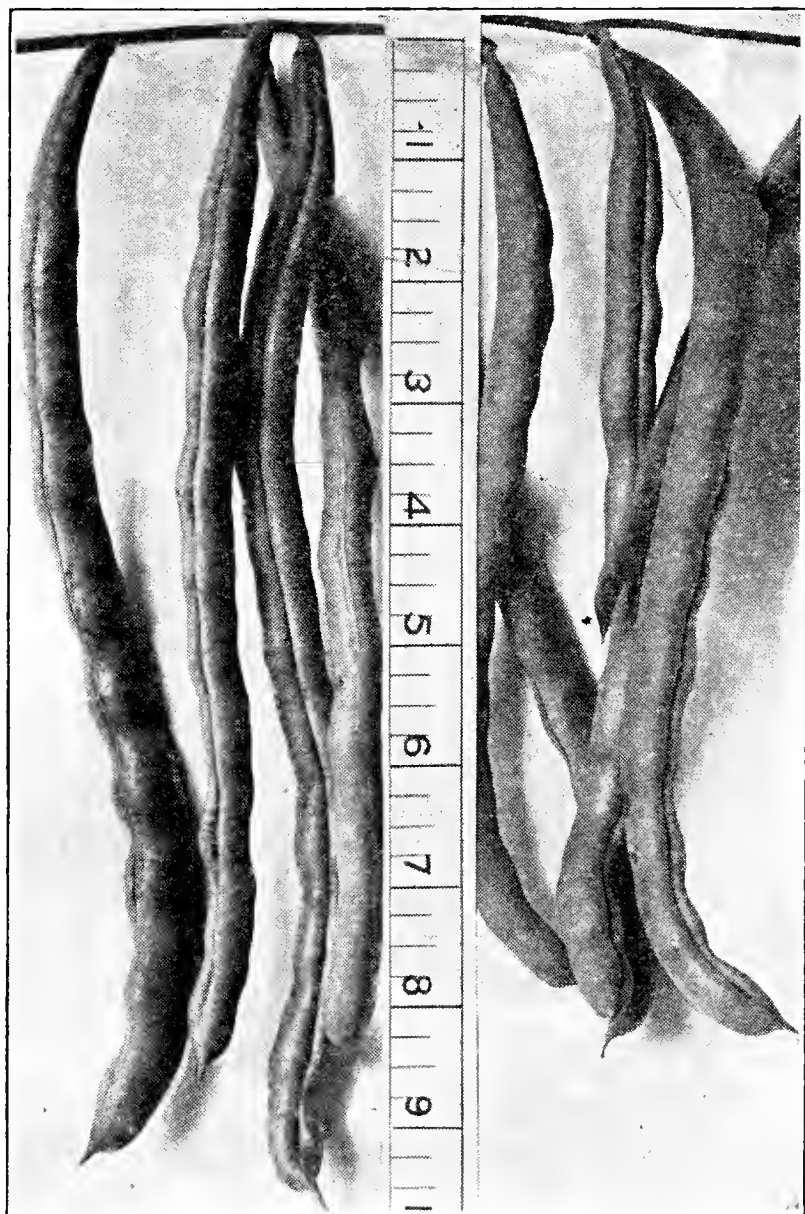
### Lazy Wife

74 days

An excellent variety for snaps, green shell and dry shell beans. Profitable for both home and market gardens. Good climber and a heavy producer. Pods green, 6 to 6½ in. long—thick, straight, stringless, brittle, tender.

### White Dutch or Case Knife 68 days

White beans somewhat resembling small limas. Used either as a snap sort when very young, or shelled as a lima when more fully developed, or for sacking when dry. Long green pods, flat, stringy. Principally used for shelling.



*Kentucky Wonder*

## BEANS—Pole or Running Green and Wax Pods

### McCaslan Pole

65 days

This white seeded, green pod snap or shell bean produces quick growing vines which bear a heavy crop of green pods, each about 8 in. long. Meaty, stringless and of delicious flavor.

### Missouri Wonder (Noxall)

68 days

A late variety with 5 inch flat curved pod, color medium green. Meaty, stringy, good quality. Long bearing and very productive.

### Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill

75 days. A favorite in the South for planting with corn, as it is a good climber. Pods medium green, 3½ in. long, flat, stringy. Seeds red, distinct in form.

### Scarlet Runner

64 days

An old favorite in the New England states. Not so successful a climber in the Southern states. Pods dark green, 4 to 4½ in. long, contain 3 to 4 beans, half-round, broad, stringy. Valuable as a shell bean and for ornamental purposes.

## FIELD VARIETIES FOR SEED

### Boston Yellow Eye

Until a few years ago the most popular dry shell bean for cooking throughout New England. Has a richness and flavor known to no other variety. A white bean with a brown or yellow spot around the eye.

### Brown or Swedish

A fine field variety. The beans are brown in color, medium size and excellent for cooking.

### Choice Navy

60 days

The bean that made Boston famous. Plant large with tendency to form runners. Hardy, prolific. Pods about 4 in. long. Used almost exclusively for baking.

### Great Northern or Montana White

A little larger than the Navy Bean, hardier and under ordinary conditions is a heavier yielder.

### Red Kidney

60 days

Vine grows 20 to 22 in. Pods 6 to 7 in. long containing 5 to 6 red kidney shaped

beans. Pods flat, broad, straight. Used almost exclusively for baking and soup.

### White Kidney

62 days

Vines grow 21 in. high with dense foliage. Pods 6 in. long, flat and nearly straight. Used exclusively as a shelled bean.

### White Marrow or Cranberry

60 days

Height of vines, 18 in. A little earlier than White Kidney. Vines coarse in growth, with a tendency to run. Pods 6 in. long, flat, straight. 5 to 6 almost round beans in each pod. For baking.



For better crops of beans, inoculate the seed with this well known culture.

The regular Garden Size Nitragin or Group "C" may be used. This also inoculates garden beans and sweet peas.



*Part of a roguing crew in one of our bean fields in Idaho.*

## BEETS—Garden Varieties

### **Crimson Globe** 50 days

A variety popular with gardeners all over the country because of its excellent color, shape and size. Deep globular, with little crown and a clean, small tap root. About 3 in. in diameter. Flesh deep crimson, ringed and zoned. Tender and of delicious flavor.

### **Crosby's Egyptian** 50 days

Root flattened, globe shaped, with small tap root. Dark purplish red. Flesh crisp and tender. Tops medium size. A splendid variety for home and market garden.

### **Detroit Dark Red** 53 days

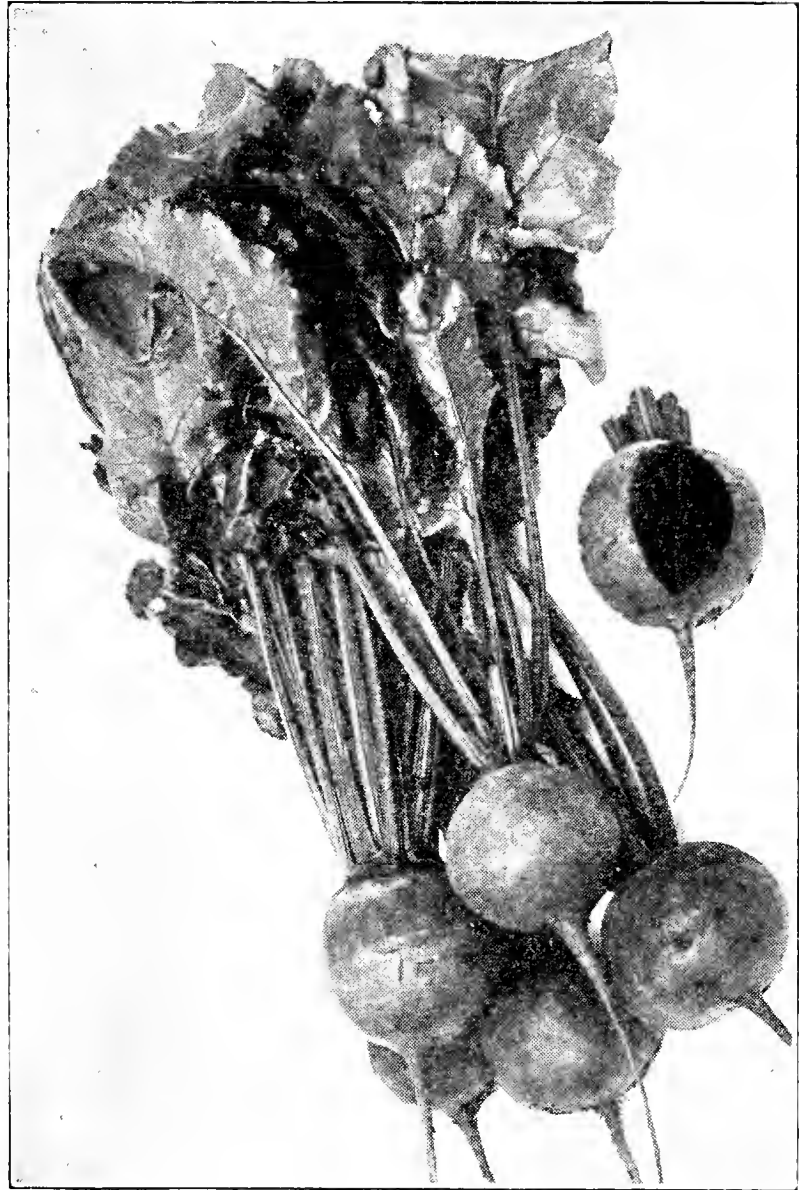
Oval root, dark blood color, smooth skin. Flesh uniform in color and remains tender and of highest quality until roots are full grown. Small collar and tap root. Excellent for home and market garden, shipping and canning.

### **Early Blood Turnip** 50 days

An old standard variety still very popular. Top-shaped root with deep red flesh, ringed pink; smooth skin. Sweet and crisp.

### **Early Wonder** 50 days

A very early small table beet. Flattened globe shape, small collar and tap root, small leaves. Bright red skin, vermillion red flesh zoned with lighter red. Sweet, tender.



*Detroit Dark Red Beet*

### **Edmand's Improved Blood** 60 days

A well-known and popular second early beet for home and market garden and for canning. Roots nearly round. Flesh purplish red with zoning of lighter color. Good keeper in storage throughout the winter.

### **Extra Early Egyptian** 50 days

Roots develop quicker than those of any other table beet. Bulbs flat, very smooth, dark red. Flesh purplish red. Small tops, excellent for forcing and early market.

### **Half Long Blood** 60 days

A splendid winter sort of short, heavy, tapering, wedge shaped root. Always smooth, rich dark red, with tender crisp and sweet flesh. Never woody.

### **Improved Long Blood** 65 days

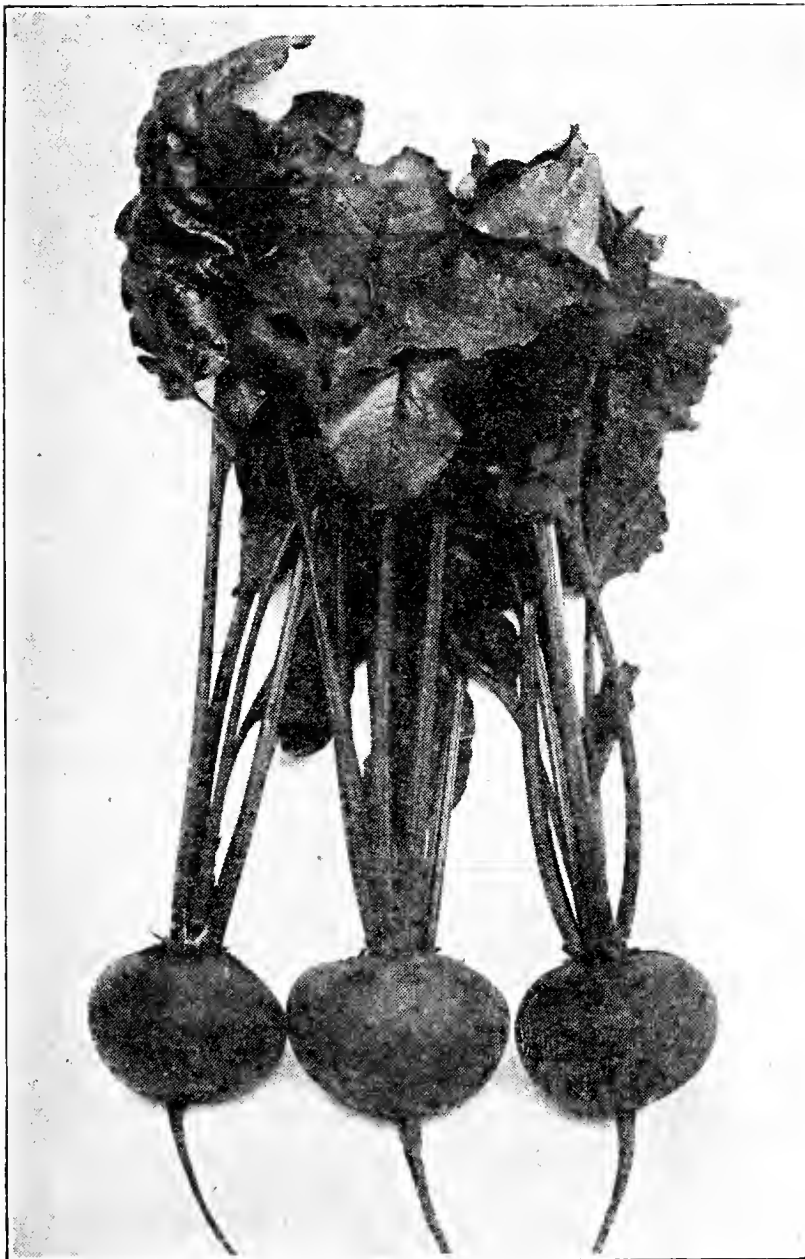
Resists drought better than other varieties of beets, and an excellent winter keeper. Deep red color. Flesh very sweet.

### **N. K. & Co.'s Market Gardener's**

An excellent half long winter variety. Smooth skin, rich dark red color, flesh tender and crisp.

### **N. K. & Co.'s Sterling** 53 days

A mammoth crop, globe shaped variety unsurpassed for its desirable size, shape, and color. Small tops, slender and erect. Very dark blood red. Retains its tenderness and sweetness until roots are full grown.



*Early Wonder Beet*



## SWISS CHARD

### Dark Green, White Ribbed

Leaves ready for use at about 50 to 55 days—and thereafter until frost. A popular variety for home and market garden. Grows about 24 in. tall. The leaves grow large and upright and as the outer leaves are cut more come from the center. The midrib or center stem of each leaf is large and almost white. After trimming it can be cooked and served like asparagus. The leaf part is cooked like spinach or turnip greens.

### Giant Lucullus

In 50 to 55 days leaves ready to use as greens. Stalks pure white and thick. Foliage yellowish green and crumpled like Bloomsdale Spinach or Savoy Cabbage. Tops cook like spinach, stems like celery or asparagus.

### Spinach Beet, Green or Perpetual

A beet with leaves like spinach, suitable for cooking and serving in the same manner. The roots are not edible, the growth being concentrated in the midribs, which are cooked like asparagus or pickled. This variety keeps sending up green shoots as fast as the outer leaves are pulled off.



*Dark Green White Ribbed  
Swiss Chard*

## BEETS FOR STOCK—MANGEL WURZEL

### Danish Sludstrup

Long reddish-yellow; grows well above ground and is easy to pull. Flesh white with faint yellow tinge. Very high yielder.

### Giant Red Eckendorf

This variety recommended for large scale planting and is especially desirable for dairy feeding. It grows mostly above ground, hence is easily harvested. Roots large, thick cylindrical, compressed at mid-section, blunt.

### Giant Yellow Eckendorf

The same as Giant Red Eckendorf aside from the color. Roots are light yellow tinged with green above ground. They weigh up to 20 lbs. each. White flesh.

### Giant Yellow Intermediate

Roots large, long-oval. Easily harvested and a splendid keeper. Light gray, tinged with brown above ground, orange-yellow below. Flesh white, firm and sweet.

### Improved Golden Tankard

90 days. A rapidly maturing mangel adapted to shallow land, although doing well on every soil. Tankard shaped. Golden skin, flesh yellow zoned white and very sweet.

### Improved Mammoth Long Red

110 days. The largest and most productive mangel. Often reaches 24 to 30 in. in length, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. Roots are uniformly straight and well formed and the flesh is white tinged with rose. Easily harvested as roots grow  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  out of the ground.

### Mammoth Golden Giant

An excellent yellow mangel, prolific, and of exceptional sweetness. Fine for dairy cows. Roots not quite so long as the Mammoth Long Red, and more oval in shape.

### Yellow Globe 90 days

Roots on top of the earth 8 in. in diameter, skin golden, flesh white. A good winter keeper. A desirable variety for growing in shallow soils.

### Giant Feeding or Half Sugar White Mangel

Almost as heavy a producer as the Mammoth Long Red Mangel, and its extra sugar content gives it an advantage for feeding dairy cattle. An excellent keeper. Roots are large, oval shape with smooth clear skin and grow several inches above ground. White flesh.

### Royal Giant or Half Sugar Rose Mangel 90 days

Long, oval, tapered roots, grayish white with rose-colored shoulder. White flesh very rich in sugar.



*Mammoth Long Red  
Mangel*

## SUGAR BEETS For Sugar Making

**Klein Wanzlebener—Elite** 90 days

Sugar beet factories consider this variety as possessing the highest sugar producing qualities. Also valuable for stock feeding. Roots 12 to 15 in. long, 3½ to 4 in. at shoulder. White with tinge of gray. Good keeper.

## BROCCOLI

**Italian Green Sprouting** 90 days

The best sprouting broccoli for home and market garden. Erect plant with central large cluster of flower buds which are deep green. Smaller clusters on the side stems. By succession planting it may be enjoyed right up to freezing weather.

**St. Valentine**

A large headed variety of good appearance and excellent quality. The variety that is grown extensively in the Northwest for shipment to Eastern markets. Heads solid white and well protected, and remain in condition longer than cauliflower.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS

**Amager or Danish** 125 days

A strong grower that produces a large quantity of fine solid, delicious sprouts, thickly set on stock.

**Dalkeith or Perfection** 90 days

A very popular variety. Choice stalks with 50 to 100 large buds one in. in diame-

ter. Hardier than cabbage and available after other green vegetables are gone.

**Improved Dwarf**

Grows 18 to 30 in. high, producing compact sprouts, 1 to 2 in. in diameter, grayish green in color. Hardy, early and very satisfactory.

## CABBAGE—Early Varieties—(Summer)

**Allhead Early** 80 days

A large, flat but deep, short stem, solid head variety. Few outside leaves and plants may be set closer than with other large cabbages. A good winter keeper and valuable for kraut—heads weigh 6 to 7 lbs.

**Charleston Wakefield** 75 days

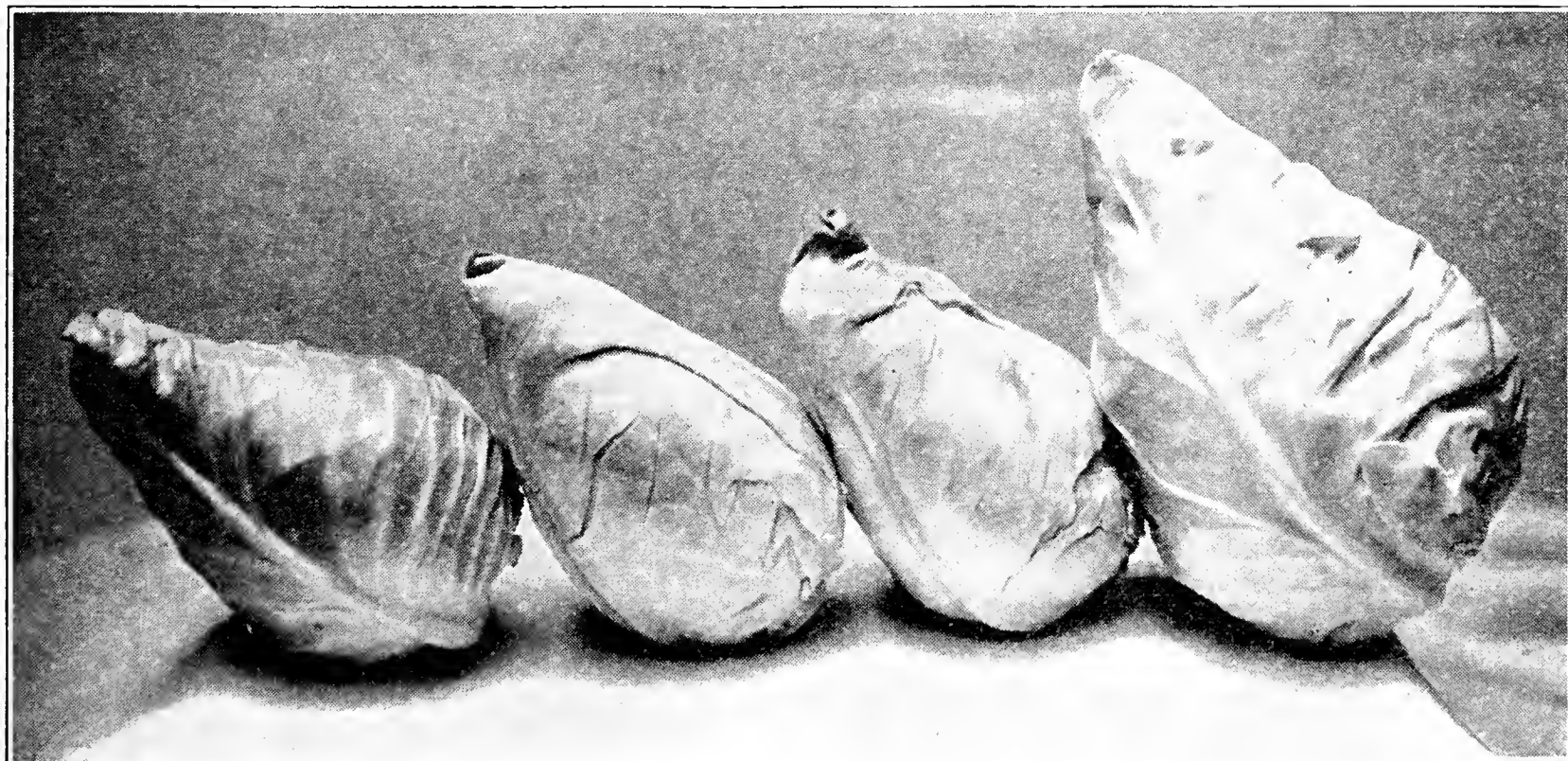
A desirable variety for home and market garden. Similar to Jersey Wakefield except more flattened, several days later and 40 to 50% larger. Heads weigh 4 to 5 lbs.

**Copenhagen Market** 68 days

Plants compact with short stems and hard, round heads weighing 3 to 4 lbs. Uniform in size and of good keeping qualities. Excellent for early market and early kraut.

**Early Flat Dutch** 80 days

A standard second early sort; a sure, solid header; heads weigh 5 to 6 lbs., fine grained of good flavor. Succeeds everywhere but is especially well suited to the southern states because of its resistance to heat. Thick leaves, medium green in color.



*Jersey—Wakefield Cabbages—Charleston*



## CABBAGE—Early Varieties (Continued)

### Early Jersey Wakefield 65 days

One of the most desirable of early varieties. Heads cone shaped, hard, small and may be grown close together. Short stem. Excellent for home and market gardens and a good shipper. Heads weigh about 2¼ lbs.

### Early Summer 74 days

A good second early variety. Heads round, flattened, fair size, solid and of good quality. Tinged with a peculiar shade of blue and attractive in appearance.

### Early Winnigstadt 78 days

A sure heading variety, hardy and satisfactory for home and market garden. Hard



*Copenhagen Market Cabbage*

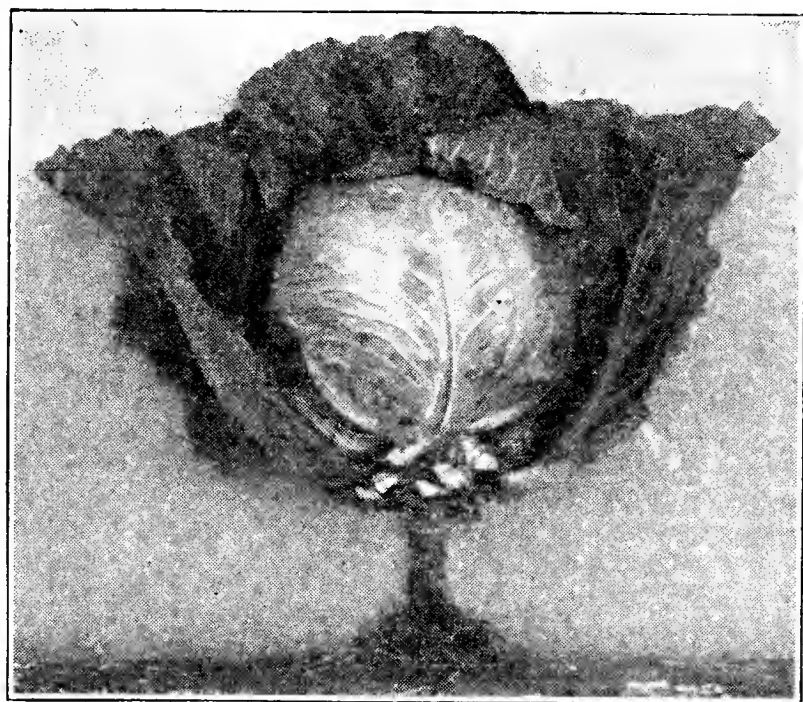
heads, sharply pointed. Medium size, good quality and fine keepers. Weigh about 5 lbs. Upright growth with rather short, thick, dark blue-green leaves that resist cold, wet weather and insects.

### Glory of Enkhuisen 78 days

A second early globe shaped, sure heading, splendid keeping variety. Heads weigh 6 to 8 lbs., trimmed. Especially valuable for kraut. Medium short stem.

### Golden Acre 65 days

An extra early cabbage producing a uniform, round, tightly folded, well balanced head of excellent quality. Heads weight about 3 lbs., short stem. A fine variety for home and market garden.



*Glory of Enkhuisen Cabbage*

## CABBAGE—Late and Midseason Varieties

### All Seasons 90 days

A popular cabbage for fall use, and a splendid keeper. Large, flattish round heads, unexcelled for kraut. Very thrifty in hot dry weather. Heads weigh about 10 lbs.

### Danish Ball Head, Short Stem 105 days

One of the finest late cabbages. Plants of medium size, short stem. Large heads, flattened globe shaped. Weigh about 9 lbs. Crisp, sweet, tender and unsurpassed for boiling or cold slaw. One of the best strains for keeping qualities.

### Danish Ball Head, Tall Stem 105 days

Similar to the Short Stem variety described above with exception of the stems which are quite long. Large, round, compact heads. Thrives in almost all soils, withstands hot dry weather, does not rot easily in dry seasons and heads do not burst.

### Large Late Drumhead 120 days

Very large, hard, solid, flattened heads, uniform in shape and color, handsome in appearance. A sure header. Short stem.

### Late Flat Dutch 115 days

Heads very large, solid, flat on top, and of a medium green color. Low growing with short stem and few outer leaves. Inside leaves white, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. A good keeper.

### N. K. & Co.'s Holland Short Stem

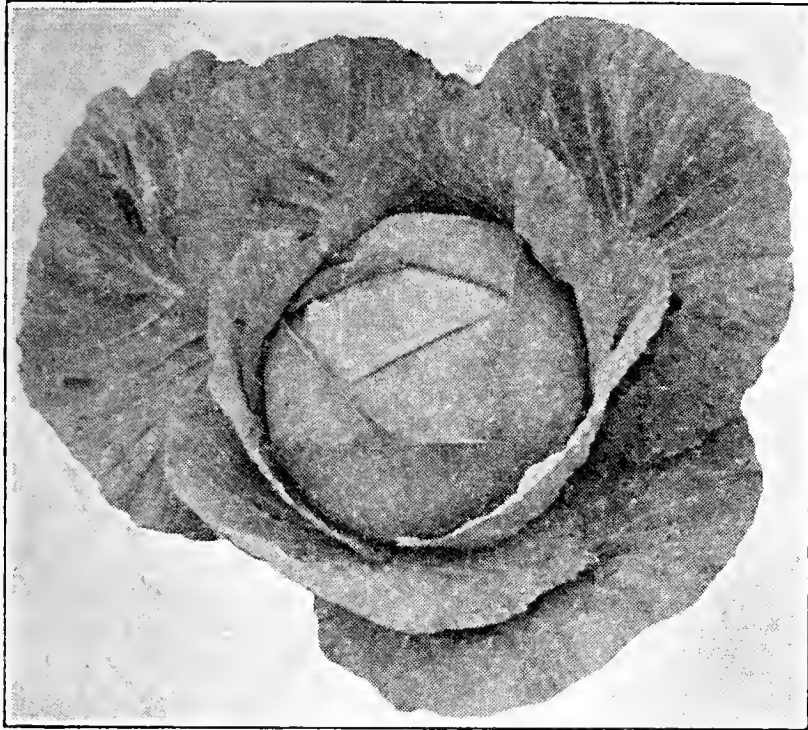
105 days. Plants are vigorous and hardy. Short stems and deep heads of medium size, averaging about 8 lbs. Excellent quality and a wonderful keeper. About the best cabbage for spring use.

### N. K. & Co.'s Premium Late Flat Dutch

115 days

A low growing variety, large heads, round solid, broad and flat on top; bluish green shade. A sure header. Heads weigh 12 to 14 lbs.

## CABBAGE—Late and Midseason (Continued)



*Danish Ball Head Short Stem*

A strain of Hollander cabbage, developed at the University of Wisconsin, which resists "yellows" disease and yellow rot. Medium size round head, somewhat flattened, of remarkable solidity and keeping quality.

### Succession (Mid-season Variety)

85 days. Heads grow to large size, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. They have a somewhat flattened top and are firm, solid and of fine quality. A sure header and fine for summer or winter use.

### Surehead

115 days

A popular strain of the Large Late Flat Dutch type, and grown largely for winter use. Heads large, round, flat on top, uniform in size, extra hard, firm and of fine texture. Good shipper.

### Wisconsin All Seasons

100 days

Developed at the University of Wisconsin as a heavy yielder on land infested with "yellows." One of the best sorts for kraut. Large, nearly round heads, very hard and solid. Good for summer or winter use.

### Wisconsin Hollander

120 days

## CABBAGE—Miscellaneous Varieties

### Chinese Celery Cabbage—Wong Bok

Heads 8 to 10 in. tall; rather broad. Leaves tightly folded, blanching the interior, making it crisp, tender and of delicious quality. Gaining in popularity each year. For salad, slaw and greens.

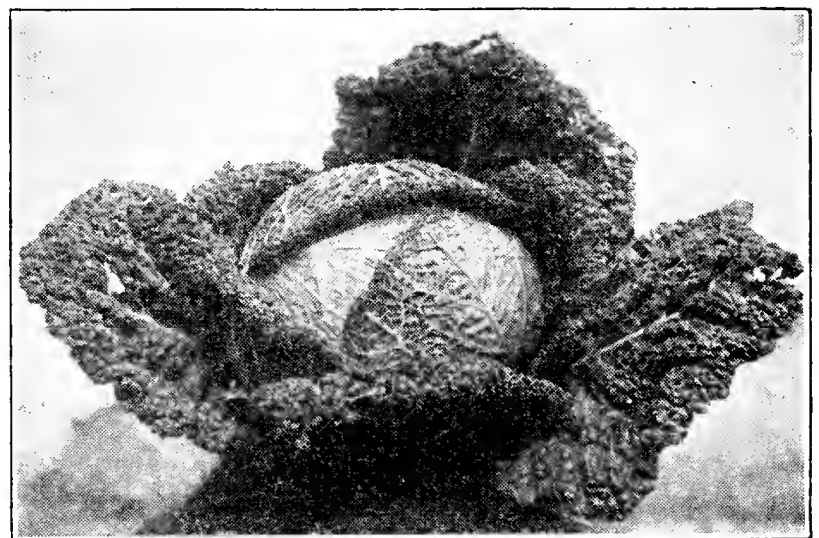
### Improved American Drumhead Savoy

90 days. This type of cabbage is thought by many to provide a finer and more delicate flavor. The leaves are all densely crumpled. A slight touch by frost improves its flavor. The largest of the Savoy cabbages. Round heads with deep green leaves.

### Red Dutch Pickling

100 days

Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Stems of medium length. Good keeper.



*American Large Drumhead Savoy*

### Rock Red

95 days

The largest of the red cabbages, the round heads weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Intense dark red color. A sure header.

## CARROT

### Amsterdam Coreless

65 days

A favorite for forcing—also for home and market garden. Roots are uniform in shape, 5 in. long and 1 1/4 in. in diameter, with blunt end and small tap root. Bright orange-red, smooth skin and red, inconspicuous core. Flesh crisp, sweet, not stringy.

### Chantenay

68 days

An excellent table carrot, 6 in. long and 2 1/2 in. in diameter at shoulder. Tapered, stump-rooted. Deep orange flesh. Extensively grown for winter storage and bunching.

### Chantenay Red Cored (Coreless)

68 days. Roots 5 to 6 in. long, 2 to 2 1/2 in. thick at the crown. Color deep orange-red. A fine medium early, half-long, stump-rooted carrot. Core reddish orange.

### Early Scarlet or Short Horn

63 days

A very popular early variety, 3 to 4 in. long and 1 1/2 in. in diameter. Blunt rooted, small tops. Flesh is fine grained and the color deep orange.

## CARROT



*Danvers  
Half Long*

### **Half Long Scarlet Nantes** 65 days

A handsome and popular variety. Cylindrical, blunt-ended, very small tap root. 6 in. long and 1½ in. thick. Skin and flesh bright orange-red.

### **Improved Danvers Half Long** 75 days

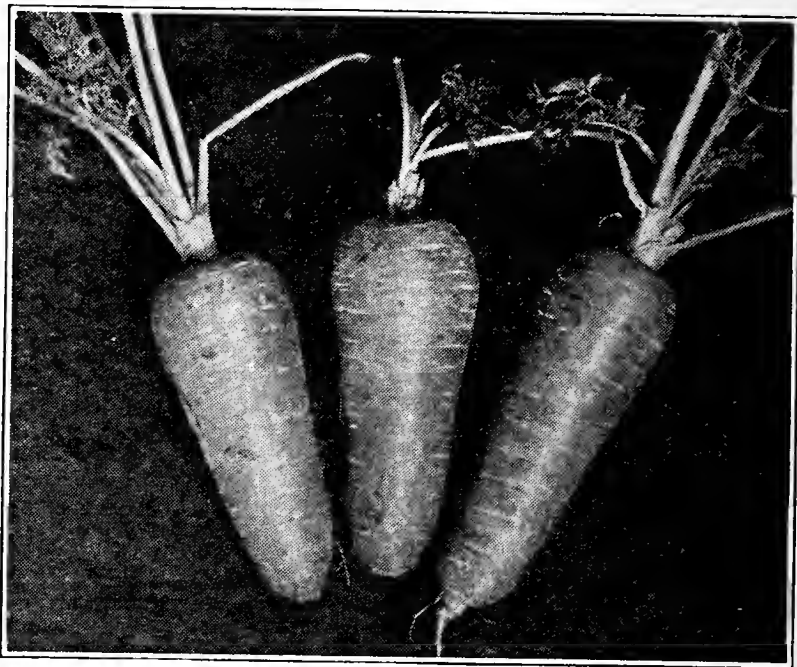
A beautiful half-long tapering stump-rooted carrot. Color rich dark orange. Large, smooth, flesh fine texture and very little core. Length, 6 in.; diameter, 2 to 2½ in. near crown. Good keeper.

### **Improved Long Orange** 85 days

An excellent carrot for deep soils. Grow 10 to 12 in. long and 2 in. thick at shoulder. An enormous yielder and good keeper. Its tender, sweet flesh makes it desirable for the table, and it is a fine producer for stock feeding.

### **Oxheart or Guerande** 75 days

An excellent second-early sort, for home use or stock feed. Heart shape, 3 to 4 in. long and 1¼ in. in diameter. Bright orange color. Good keeper. Especially valuable for growing in shallow soils. Easily harvested.



*Chantenay Carrot*

## CARROT—For Stock

### **Improved Short White** 85 days

Roots half long, 7 to 9 in. in length, smooth, very heavy at shoulder and tapering to point. Color creamy white with light green crown. White flesh, solid, crisp and of excellent quality for stock.

### **N. K. & Co.'s Mastodon** 85 days

Extremely heavy at shoulder, producing a short heavy root suited for shallow soils. Enormous cropper. Crown skin light green with white skin below ground and white flesh. Smooth root.

### **White Belgian** 100 days

One of the best cattle feeding carrots. Smooth roots 8 to 10 in. long, with heavy shoulder. Flesh pure white. Skin white on lower root with a light green crown.

### **Yellow Belgian** 100 days

The giant among carrots. Skin and flesh of pale orange color. Roots produced entirely under ground. 12 in. long, 2 in. thick at shoulder. Immensely productive, nutritious.

## CAULIFLOWER

### **Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt** 60 days

A very popular early variety for home and market gardens and shipping. Dwarf, compact growth, short stemmed. Heads white, roundish, uniform size, weigh about 2 lbs.

### **Drought Resisting—Danish Giant**

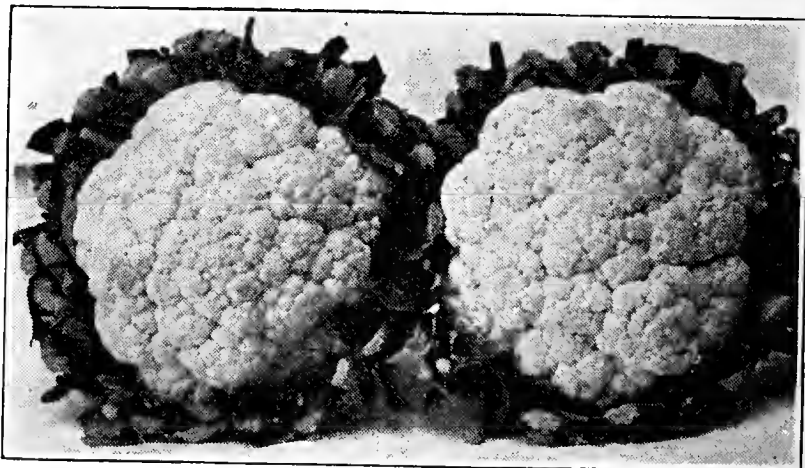
65 days. A dependable variety in very dry weather. Dwarf plants with short stems. Large heads weighing about 2 lbs. White shaded with cream.

### **N. K. & Co.'s Model, Earliest and Best**

60 days. For forcing under glass or growing in the open ground, it is always dependable and satisfactory. Dwarf and compact, the plants may be planted close together. A sure header, with heads 8 to 10 in. across.

### **Snowball** 55 days

The standard variety for commercial purposes. Dwarf and compact in growth. Fine, solid, round heads, pure white. A good keeper.



*Snowball Cauliflower*



## CELERY

### Celery Seed for Flavoring

Seed supplied for flavoring soups, pickles, etc.

### Easy Blanching

The stalks are of medium height and quite large, but blanch very easily and quickly. Tender, brittle, sweet. A good keeper.

### Giant Pascal

The largest ribbed celery. Stalks about 2 ft. high, thick, solid, brittle and stringless. An exceptionally fine winter keeper. Has a delicious sweet flavor that makes it popular everywhere.

### Golden Self-Blanching (American)

This is American grown seed from the dwarf French stock. Compact growth with thick, solid, heavily ribbed stalks which blanch easily to a clear waxen yellow. Crisp, solid, free from stringiness, excellent flavor, and a good yielder.

### Golden Self-Blanching

N. K. & Co.'s Private Stock. This is French grown seed. Stalks grow 18 to 20 in. high, very stocky and heavy. They blanch easily to a handsome golden yellow and the flavor is delicious. A good keeper and a fine shipper.

### Soup or Cutting Celery

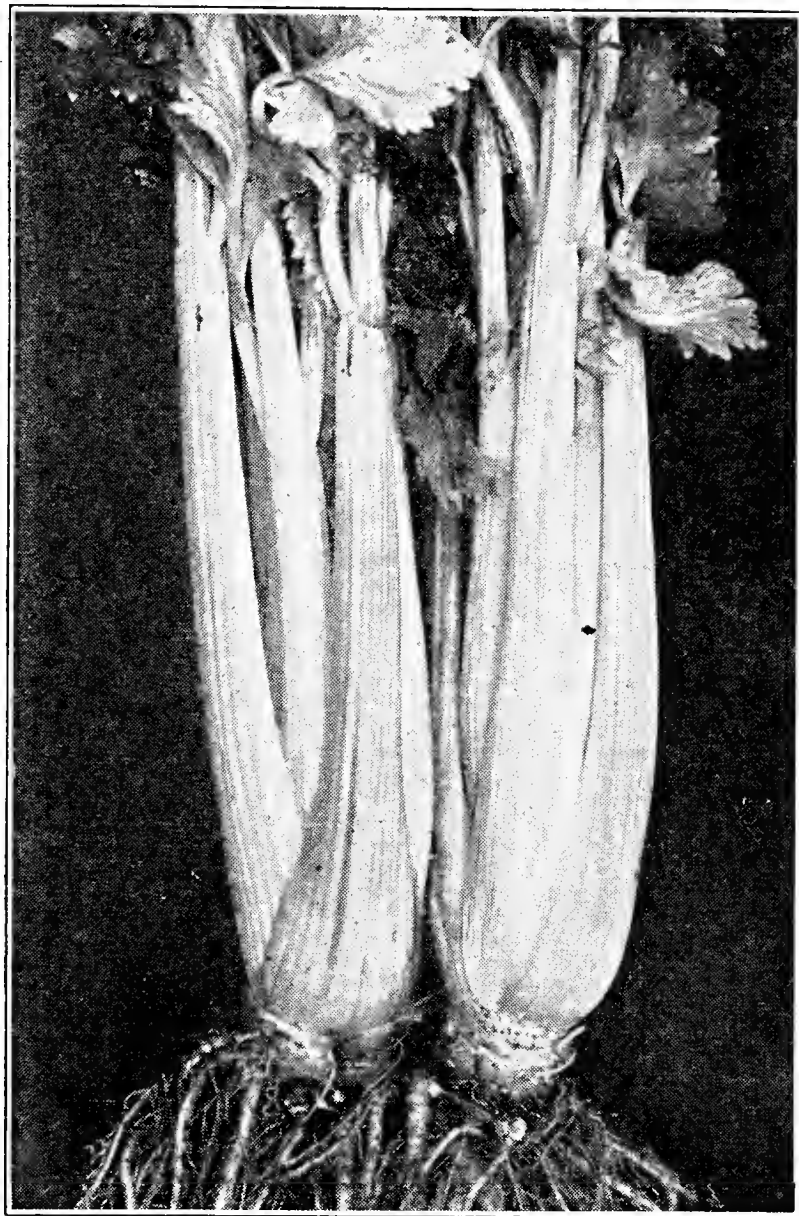
A variety not suited to blanching. Tops grow rapidly and furnish a succession of cuttings throughout the season.

### White Plume

A truly beautiful type. Excellent for home gardens and much used by market gardeners for early market. A vigorous grower, of large size and uniformly white. When growing, leaves are bright green, tipped with white. Stalks and leaves blanch to clear white. A fine variety for immediate use but not recommended for keeping.

### Winter Queen

A short, thick and heavy variety with double the amount of heart of any other



*Golden Self Blanching Celery*

celery. Flavor is sweet and delicious. Leaves are light green and blanch to cream white. Market gardeners consider it the best keeping and most desirable winter celery.

### Wonderful or Golden Plume

A desirable sort for home and market gardens. It is blight resistant and free from strings and hollow stalks. Semi-dwarf plants, with thick stalks, very full heart and blanches to a beautiful golden yellow. Its attractive appearance and fine quality make it very desirable for market gardeners.

## CELERIAC

### Large Erfurt

Culture same as celery. Since the roots are the edible portion it requires no hilling. The turnip shaped root has flavor of celery and is splendid for stews, soups and salads, or boiled like parsnips. The Large Erfurt is the earliest variety, flesh is pure white, very tender and of finest quality.

120 days

## CHICORY

### Large Rooted

120 days

This variety is used as a substitute for coffee. Roots are cut in small pieces and dried, then roasted and ground. Leaves may be used for salad. The root of this variety is large, smooth, white.

### Witloof or French Endive

150 days

A popular winter salad, forms leaves like cos lettuce and can be eaten raw or boiled. Sow seed in the spring. In the fall gather and store the roots in sand until winter when they may be forced, producing white celery-like stalks.

## CHIVES

A hardy perennial of the onion family. Leaves used in salads or for flavoring soups and stews. The plant is very decorative when allowed to bloom. Reaches full production in third year after planting from seed.

## COLLARDS

### True Georgia

80 days

A vigorous variety growing 2 to 3 feet tall, carrying a loose head of large succulent leaves, which are used for greens. A light frost will improve the flavor. Grown extensively in the South in place of cabbage.

## SWEET CORN

Since 1884 Northrup, King & Co. have specialized in sweet corn. Throughout the period all the seed corn offered by this firm has been grown under the personal direction of its own staff of experts. Nearly all the strains of standard varieties have been improved and several new varieties have been propagated, Peep O' Day being one of these and introduced back in 1900. During the last 20 years a new and more effective corn breeding method has been developed involving selections from self fertilized lines or inbred strains. Northrup, King & Co. commenced an extensive corn breeding program using this method in 1922 as soon as its superiority had been demonstrated. Consequently, Northrup, King & Co. is one of the first seed houses to offer combinations of sweet corn resulting from this modern method of corn breeding.

### Extra Early Varieties

#### Early Minnesota

88 days

An early sort of excellent quality. Ears are long, with 8 to 10 rows of large white grains. A large producer and desirable for market, home and canning uses.

#### Early Red Cory

80 days

An early, 8-row, white variety, with a red cob. Foliage carries a red cast in the midribs. Very sweet and tender.

#### Extra Early Adams

80 days

This is not a real sweet corn but is popular for table corn in northern sections and is especially desirable for roasting ears. Makes excellent fodder in hot, dry summer months.

#### Extra Early White Cory

75 days

A popular large eared sort. Stalks grow about 5 ft., each generally bearing two large, finely shaped ears. Ears are 6 to 7 in. long, 12-rowed. A market gardener's favorite for early market.

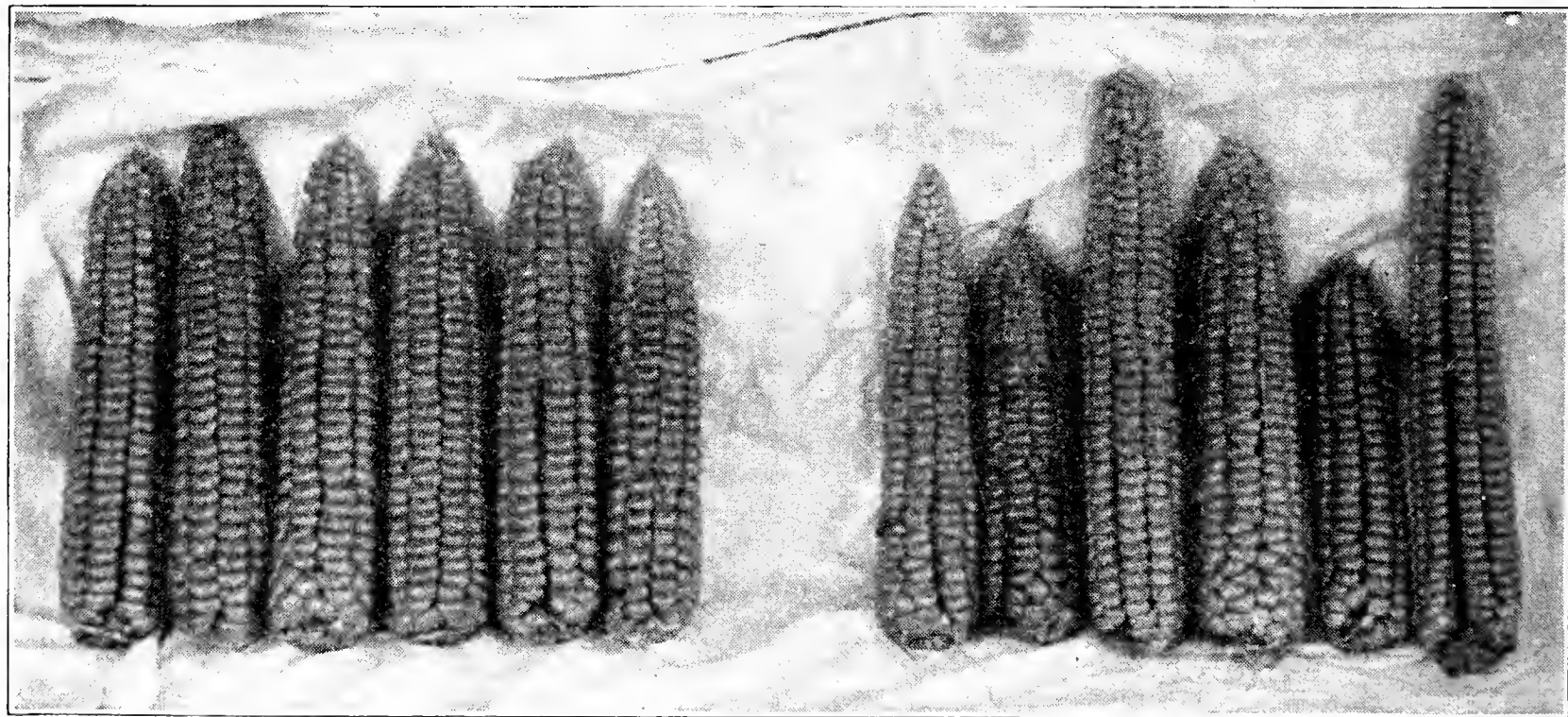
#### Kingscrot Golden Bantam

73 days

A double cross between inbred strains. This strain of Golden Bantam was originated by Northrup, King & Co. The name "Kingscrot" is our creation and registered for use by Northrup, King & Co. exclusively.

In our trial grounds, Kingscrot is about 10 days earlier, in coming to the eating stage, than ordinary Golden Bantam. It is especially adapted to market gardening because all the ears are ready to pick at the same time, soil differences considered. For home gardening, therefore, successive plantings should be made.

The nature of the breeding of this seed is such that while the newly crossed seed produces a superior crop, seed selected from the crop of this cross will not give the same results the following year. For a satisfactory crop newly crossed seed must be obtained from Northrup, King & Co. each year.



### COMPARISON BETWEEN KINGSCROT AND ORDINARY GOLDEN BANTAM

At the left is the product of two hills of Kingscrot Golden Bantam Sweet Corn. At the right is the crop of ordinary Bantam grown on the adjacent row. Note the greater uniformity of the Kingscrot ears. Uniformity in maturity is also attained in Kingscrot.



**Extra Early Golden Bantam 76 days**

This is a recombination of 15 inbred strains of Golden Bantam from our own breeding grounds. The strains used were inbred since 1922.

In our trial grounds this combination has been ready to eat approximately a week before ordinary Golden Bantam. The plants grow fully as tall and the strain comes into eating stage more uniformly than regular Bantam.

The quality, color and width of kernel is quite superior. "Extra Early" Golden Bantam is adapted especially to home gardens, where early eating corn is desired. It is also profitable to market gardeners. This recombination can be carried along by seed selection from the crop just as with any normal variety.

**Golden Bantam Standard 83 days**

Plants 4½ to 5 ft. tall, very productive. Ears about 6 in. long with 8 rows of golden kernels, tender, sweet and of delicious flavor.

**Golden Gem 70 days**

This variety was developed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and is one of the earliest yellow varieties offered. It can be picked for eating two weeks earlier than Bantam. Plants and ears are rather small. Ears are yellow, carrying 8 to 12 rows.

**Golden Giant 90 days**

This variety is a cross between Golden

Bantam and Howling Mob, combining the delicious buttery flavor of its yellow parent with the size and quality of its white parent. Stalks 4½ to 6 ft., producing two to three ears 7 to 9 in. long with 12 to 16 rows of deep kernels, orange in color. Heavy husk.

**Golden Sunshine 76 days**

This is a cross between Golden Bantam and Early Market, a white variety. It is a week earlier than Bantam, plants are slightly smaller. Ears have 10 to 14 rows of creamy yellow grain and are surprisingly large for an early variety.

**Peep O' Day 78 days**

An early, heavy producing, pure white variety introduced by Northrup, King & Co. in 1900. It is possible to mature Peep O' Day in latitudes and high altitudes where other varieties fail altogether. This variety produces a large number of "suckers" on which grow full sized, well formed ears. A single plant frequently bears more than 2 ears. Stalks 4 to 5 ft. high. Ears 5 to 6 in. long with 8 to 12 rows of kernels.

**Spanish Gold 70 days**

A new variety recently introduced by the Connecticut Experiment Station. Pure yellow, 12 rows, medium length ears. Ready for table two weeks earlier than Golden Bantam. Equal in earliness with Golden Gem but grows much larger plant and is more productive, being about equal to Golden Bantam in plant size and yield. It promises to be a popular variety.

**Second Early Varieties**

**Early Evergreen**

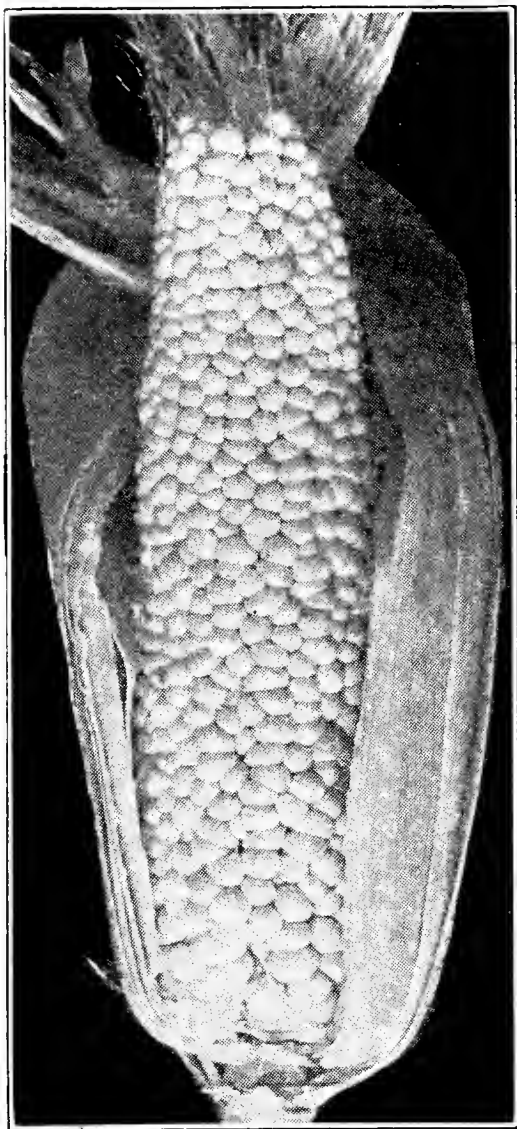
95 days

A very popular white kernel variety almost identical to Stowell's Evergreen, but 5 days earlier. Ears 8 in. long with 12 to 14 rows of deep-set, tender, sweet white kernels.



*Comparing yields in Northrup, King & Co.'s Corn Breeding Grounds. The crop of each new combination is harvested, husked and weighed—then the kernels are cut off the cobs and the cut corn weighed and compared with the yield of rows of ordinary stock grown in adjoining rows. We make nearly 500 such yield comparisons each year on seed corn.*

## SWEET CORN Late Varieties



*Country Gentleman*

### **Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg** 105 days

One of the best known and widely planted varieties. The ears average 8 to 9 in. in length, frequently three on a stalk. The white kernels are set irregularly on the cob so there are no rows. Cob is very small and the kernels have great depth. A standard late variety for home gardens, market gardens and commercial canners.

### **Golden Evergreen** 95 days

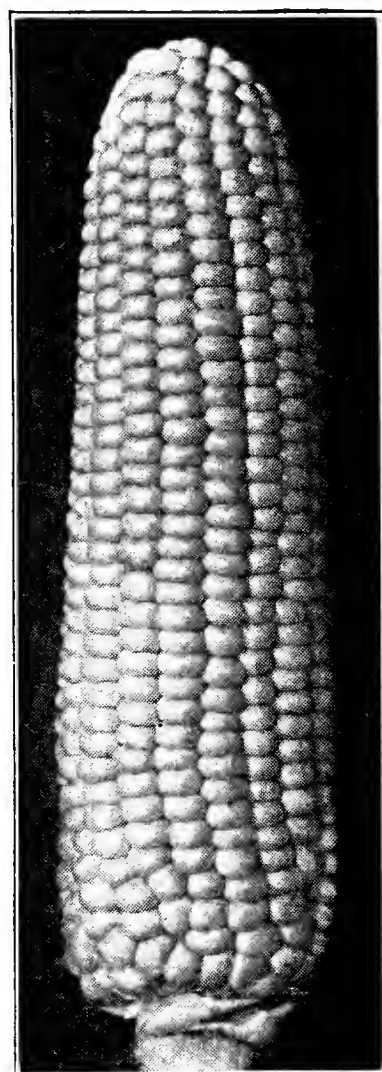
A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, combining the buttery flavor of the former with the large ear of the latter. Stalks grow 6 to 7 ft., bearing ears 7 to 8 in. long, with straight rows (12 to 14) of deliciously, sweet, golden kernels.

### **Improved Blk. Mexican** 92 da.

Many people consider this variety the sweetest and most delicious table corn grown. The ears are 8 in. long with 10 rows of kernels. At eating stage the kernels are bluish white, but when ripe they are a bluish black.

### **Stowell's Evergreen** 100 days

This is the old standard variety for home gardens, market gardens and canners. Stalks 7 to 8 ft.; ears 8 in. long with 16 or more rows of the finest, sugary, white grains. Very productive.



*Stowell's Evergreen*

## SWEET CORN For Fodder

### **Early Sweet Fodder**

A mixture of early varieties of sweet corn which makes early and nutritious fodder. It is ready for feeding at a time when pastures are frequently short. Stalks grow about 5½ feet tall with plenty of ears.

### **Evergreen Sweet Fodder**

Our seed is of regular Evergreen Sweet Corn, not of high enough quality for producing the best table corn, but very satisfactory for fodder. Stalks 6 to 7 ft. tall with large sweet ears.



*One of Northrup, King & Co.'s seed corn testing and breeding fields. This photo made when the tassels and silks were covered with bags so that we could control pollenization.*



## CRESS or PEPPER GRASS

### Curled or Pepper

Crisp, pungent leaves, finely cut, dark green and ornamental in appearance. A dwarf, compact, fast growing variety. Splendid for garnishing.

### True Water Cress

A desirable salad and garnishing plant. Perennial. Must be grown on moist banks or in water covered soil.

## CUCUMBER

### Boston Pickling

60 days

A fine cucumber for both pickling and slicing. 6 to 7 in. long, 2½ in. thick, slightly tapering, dark green, black spined.

### Chicago or Westerfield Pickling

58 days. Its name derived from its popularity with large Chicago pickling concerns. A small early variety, uniform in size and shape, and very productive. Fruit 7 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Green with prominent black spines. Tapers slightly toward each end.

### Cool and Crisp

55 days

Fine appearance and productive. Tapers at both ends and had prominent warts. Until it reaches full size it is very dark green, almost black, then turns almost white. Excellent for slicing. Size 8 in. long, 3 in. thick. White spines.

### Davis Perfect

65 days

A popular variety. Size 9 to 11 in. long and 2½ in. thick. Slight taper towards each end. Deep dark green with white spines. Solid flesh, of excellent quality and very thick. Small seed cavity. A valuable slicing and pickling variety.

### Early Fortune

65 days

An excellent table sort and grown extensively by market gardeners. Disease resistant. Vigorous plants produce an enormous crop of dark green cucumbers which ship well. Retains its deep green color longer than most sorts. White spined. 8 to 9 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Slightly tapered. Crisp flesh, small seed cavity.

### Early Frame or Short Green

58 days

An old-time popular pickling variety. Medium large size, square ended, black spined. Excellent for slicing and pickling. Recommended for home gardens and shipping to nearby markets.

### Early Green Cluster

55 days

A fine pickling variety—also desirable for early slicing. Fruits borne in twos and threes. Short (5½ in. by 2¾ in.) thick, pale green, cylindrical and full at both ends. Black spined.

### Extra Long White Spine or Evergreen

68 days. Resists blight. Has smooth dark shiny green skin, 8 to 12 in. long, always straight and do not turn yellow. Flesh is white, firm and crisp. Vines of vigorous growth.

### Improved Arlington White Spine

65 days. An attractive long, dark green variety, 7 to 8 in. long, slim and symmetrical. Flesh is crisp, solid and tender with few seeds. A heavy yielder.

### Japanese Climbing

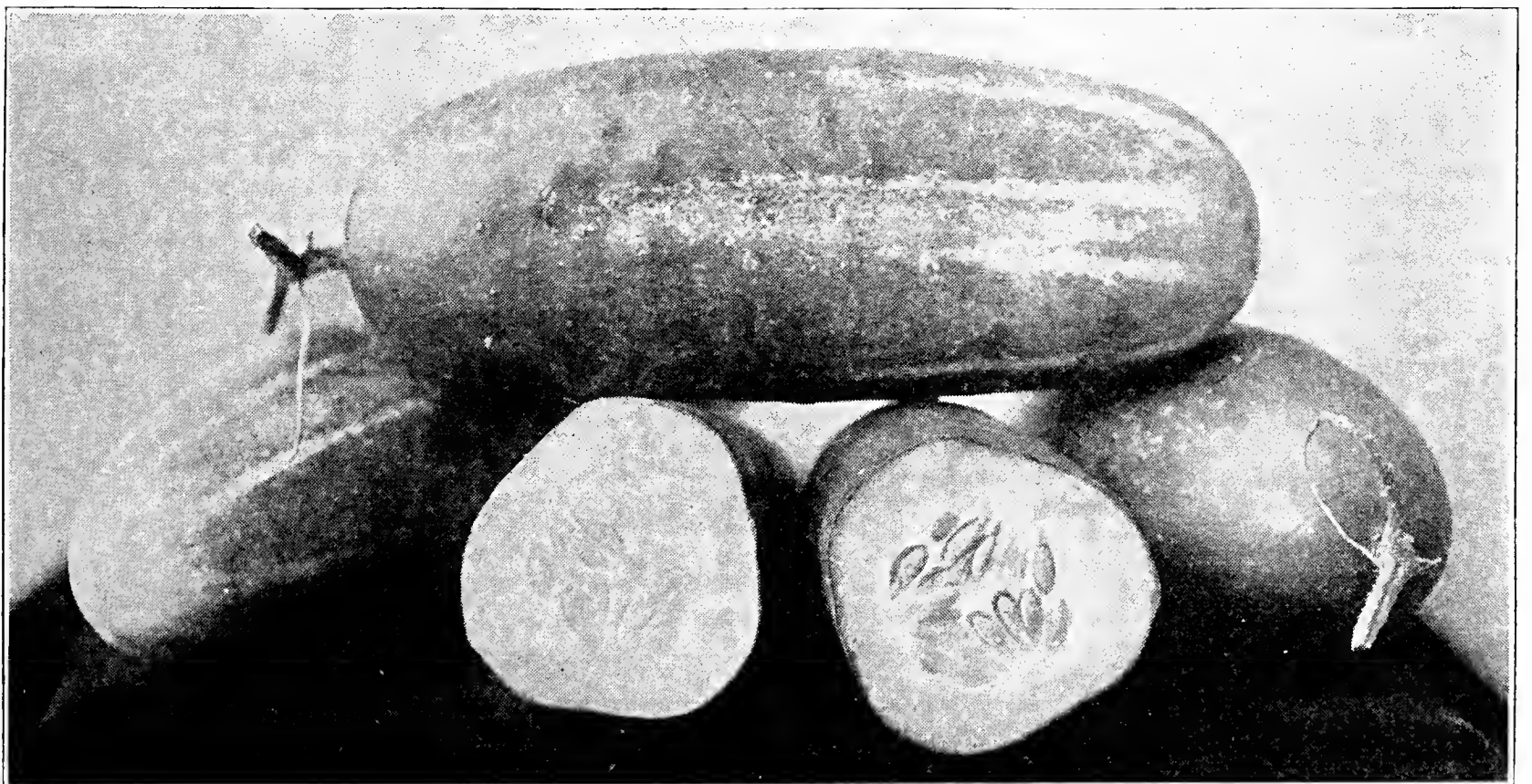
60 days

This variety is a real climber and can be grown on pole or trellis. A black spine sort, quite resistant to disease and insects. May be used for pickling or slicing. Fruits 9 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Never bitter.

### Klondike

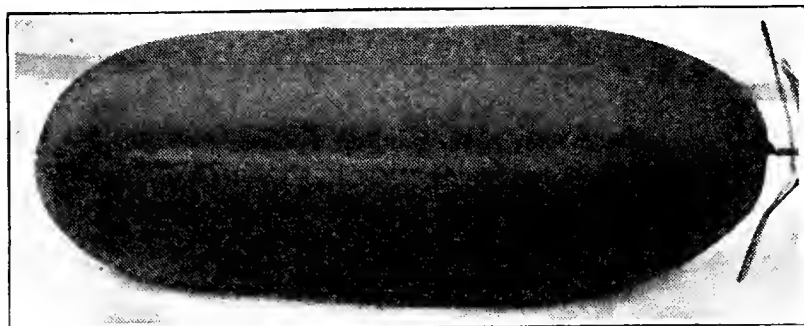
64 days

An excellent white spine strain with dark green skin. 7 to 8 in. long and 2½ in. thick. Cylindrical. Resists unfavorable weather conditions. Good for slicing and pickling.



*Early Fortune Cucumber. An Excellent Table Variety.*

## CUCUMBER (Continued)

*Boston Pickling***Lemon** 64 days

Fruits 3½ in. long, nearly round. Deep lemon yellow, black spined. Superior quality for slicing and pickling. Very prolific.

**Longfellow White Spine** 72 days

A variety suited to outdoor or greenhouse culture. Fruits 11 in. to 14 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Extremely dark green over entire surface and holds its color after pickling. White spined. Requires quite rich soil.

**Long Green** 70 days

A medium late, black spined, slicing variety, and very good for pickling. Fruits 10 to 15 in. long, somewhat slender, dark green, with spines distributed quite uniformly over the surface. One of the most popular and widely used sorts.

**Stays Green** 60 days

A splendid variety of quite recent introduction. 7 to 8 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Glossy dark green, white spined, cylindrical. Retains its color a long time. Young fruit fine for pickling. Mature fruit adapted, in shape and size, to packing and shipping.

**West Indian Gherkin** 60 days

A species distinct from cucumber, and used for pickling exclusively. The fruits are oval, 2 to 3 in. in length and covered with spines. Pale green. Uniform in size. Should be pickled when young.

**White Spine Evergreen** 65 days

An early variety, crisp and tender, and holds its attractive dark green color long after pickling. 9½ in. long, 2½ in. thick, weighs about 1¾ lbs. Symmetrical fruits, uniform in shape, with smooth skin, tapering, at each end. An all purpose cucumber.

**White Spine Improved** 60 days

One of the earliest and most prolific of the white spine cucumbers, adapted to both slicing and pickling. Fruits 7 to 9 in. long,

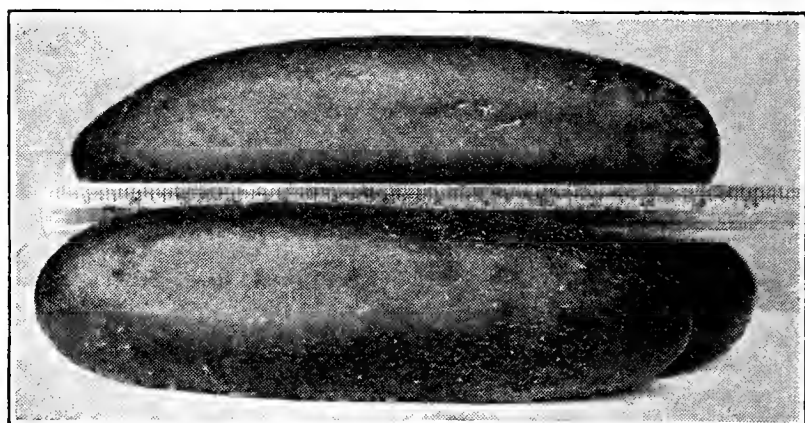
2½ in. in diameter. Dark green. Fruits for pickling may be gathered in 48 days. Bears continuously up to frost. Profitable for market gardens and especially fine for home gardens.

**White Wonder** 58 days

A pure white cucumber of fine quality, white at all stages of its growth. Medium late. The fruit is 7 in. long and 2½ in. thick, ends square and blocky. A novelty with real merit. Flesh is firm, crisp, tender and of delightful flavor.

**The Vaughan**

A long white spine variety with darker green color, more uniform in shape and size, thinner and more prolific. Fruits 10 to 12 in. long. Excellent for forcing and for outdoor culture.

*Long Green Cucumber*

## EGG PLANT

**Black Beauty** 120 days

An early market variety. Color, jet black. Nearly round in shape, average weight 2 to 3 lbs. 4 to 6 fruits on a plant. Plants 24 to 30 in. tall.

**N. K. & Co.'s New York Spineless**

130 days. This is a leading sort for home gardens and market. Fruits oblong, 4 to 6 on a plant, beautiful rich purple in color. Plants 24 to 30 in. tall.

## ENDIVE

**Broad Leaved Batavian or Escarolle**

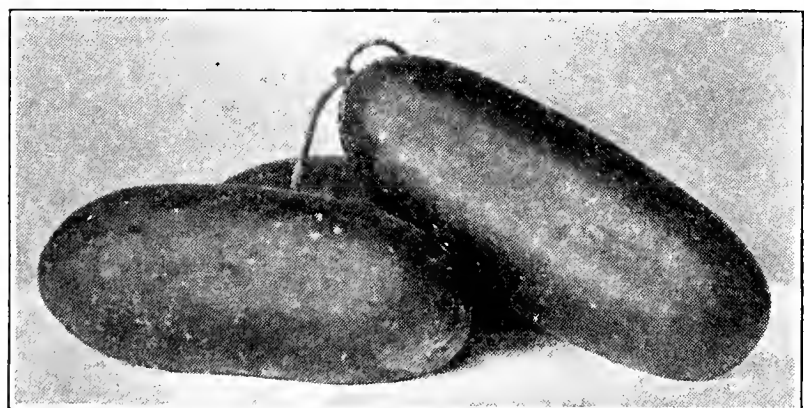
Leaves large and broad. Well-rounded heads often measure 12 in. across. Easily blanched. Compact head. A salad favorite.

**Green Curled, Green Ribbed**

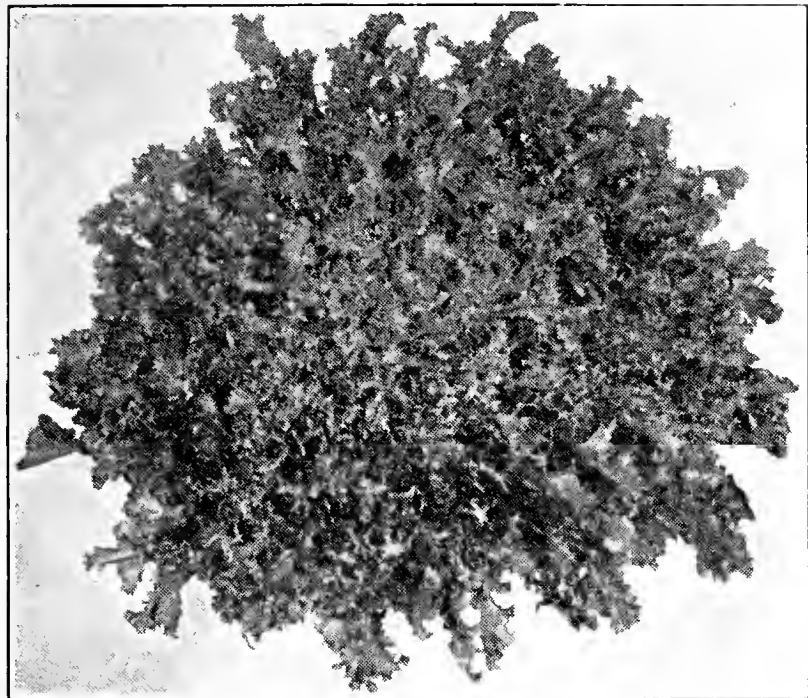
Beautiful dark green, curly leaves are finely cut, giving the plant a feathery effect. Sturdy growth, producing circular plants often measuring 15 or more in. in diameter. Requires good rich soil. Rich green in color, blanching to creamy white.

**White Curled**

A very beautiful variety with leaves finely curled or mossed, light green in color. Blanching easily. Has a delicious, crisp flavor. Used extensively for decoration as well as for salad.

*Chicago Pickling*





*Green Curled Endive*

## FENNEL

### Finocchio or Florence

An annual, low-growing, thick set, bulb-like plant. The lower leaves resemble celery. The upper leaves resemble carrot tops. Only the sweet flavored lower leaves are eaten, either cooked or raw.

## GOURDS

This heading includes all the popular varieties such as Dish Cloth, Orange, Dipper, Sugar Trough, Calabash, Nest Egg, etc. Gourds are ornamentals but also have some utility value and are especially attractive to children. We carry stocks in named varieties. Also in a mixture.

## KALE or BORECOLE

A Non-Heading Variety of the Cabbage Family—For Greens

### Dwarf Green Curled

Very hardy, productive variety of excellent flavor. Low-growing compact plants with finely curled deep yellowish green foliage.

### Siberian or Sprouts

A vigorous growing variety of low spreading habit. Grayish green leaves which are only slightly curled at the edges. Extremely hardy. Extensively grown for greens.

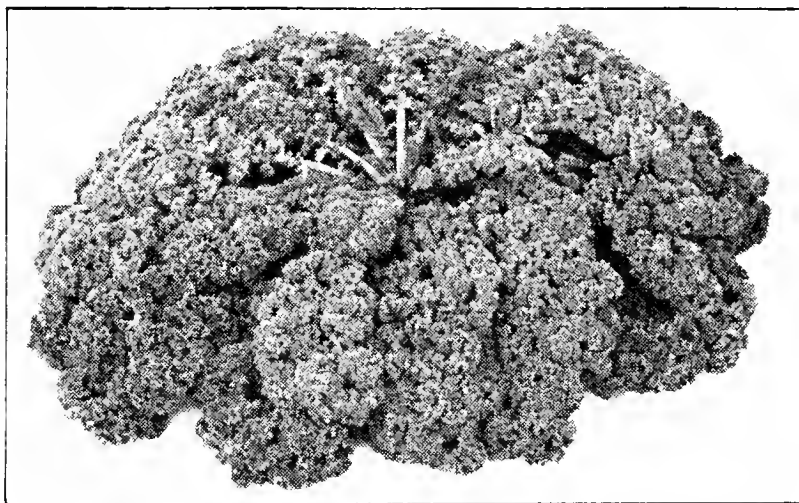
### Tall Green Curled

Grows about 2 feet high with an abundance of dark yellowish-green leaves, which are very curly and wrinkled. Quite hardy.

### Thousand Head (Jersey Kale)

A very productive variety, grown much

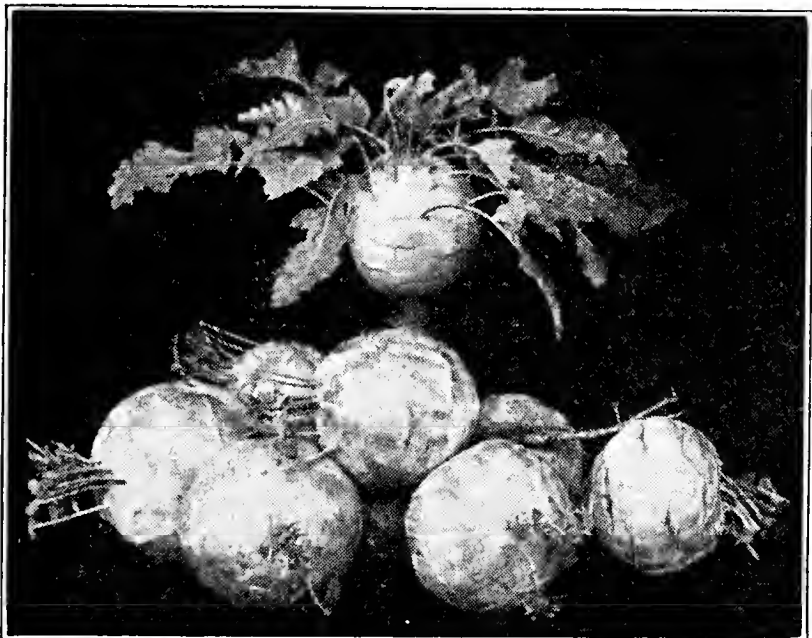
for stock and chicken feed. Tall plants, sometimes 6 ft., bearing an abundance of deep green, thick, smooth leaves.



*Dwarf Green Curled Kale*

## KOHL RABI

A member of the Cabbage family with an edible, turnip-like bulb growing above ground. More delicate in flavor than turnips.



*Early White Kohl Rabi*

### Early Purple Vienna

Small plants with purple-stained dark green leaves. Flattened globe-shape bulbs, which should be eaten when about 2 in. in diameter. Skin purple. Flesh white, mild, crisp and tender.

### Early White Vienna

White bulbs, tinged with green. Small leaves. Tops 8 to 10 in. long. Flesh white, of delicate flavor. A desirable sort for forcing. Eat bulbs when about 2 in. in diameter.

## LEEK

### Large American Flag

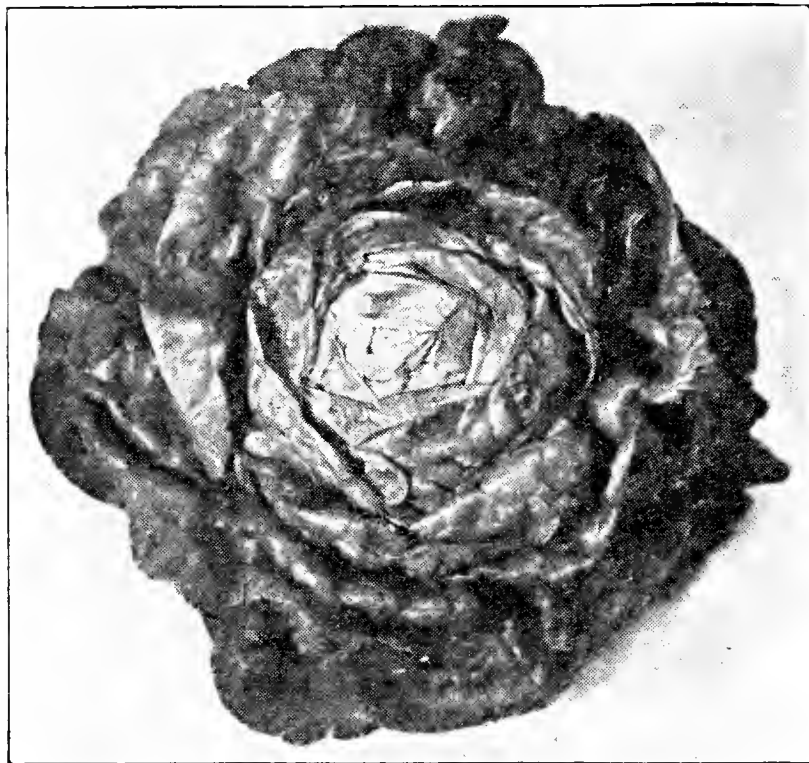
Quick strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, 2 in. through and 10 in. long. They blanch beautifully white and are of mild flavor. The Leek is closely allied to the onion, but milder in flavor. Used mainly in flavoring soups.

## LETTUCE Heading Varieties

Lettuce is one of the garden seed items most in demand, and our assortment of varieties enables us to fill the requirements of dealers who sell to market gardeners as well as to home gardeners. The days to maturity refer to the number of days required, from planting in the open ground, to produce heads or loose leaf clusters of satisfactory size for table use—Minnesota weather the basis of maturity comparisons.

### **Big Boston** 75 days

White Seed. This variety is of the "butter head" type. A standard market garden and shipping sort. Large, round heads; tender, crisp. Few outer leaves, tinged with brown. Heart is a light golden yellow color.



*Big Boston Lettuce*

### **Black Seeded All Seasons** 75 days

An excellent heading variety for hot dry weather. Medium large in size, having large broad leaves of light green color. Heads solid, tender and mild.

### **California Cream Butter** 75 days

Black Seed. Forms a large, round, solid head of buttery flavor. Bright leaves spotted with brown. Desirable for cool season culture. Popular with market gardeners.

### **Crisp as Ice (Black Seed)** 75 days

Solid head of medium size, with rich creamy yellow heart. Outer leaves deep green variegated with bronze, thick, glossy and somewhat curled. Forms heads under adverse weather conditions.

### **Iceberg** 80 days

White Seeded. For forcing or gardens. Conical shaped heads of medium size, tightly folded and blanching to beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, tinged with brown and crinkled, folding up closely around the head. Not suited to shipping.

### **Improved Hanson Head** 80 days

White Seed. This is a perfect table lettuce, wholly free from bitter taste—having a sweet and rich flavor even to the outer leaves. Widely used in all parts of the country as it withstands extremes of weather better than other varieties. Large plant with broad, thick, frilled, light yellowish-green leaves, and hard cabbage-like head.

### **New York No. 12**

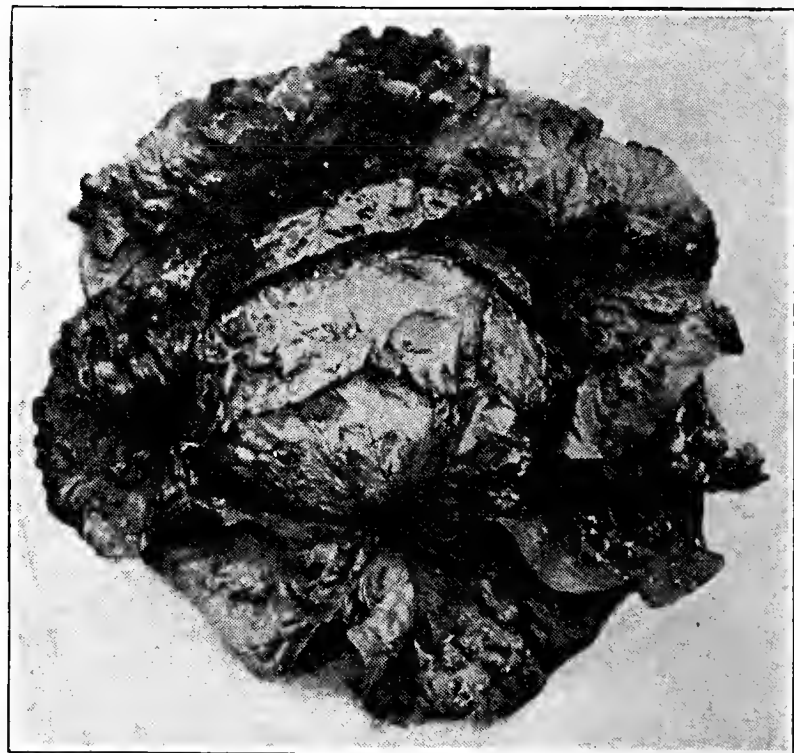
An early strain of the New York type which withstands heat better and is more adapted for summer growing. While somewhat lighter in color and more ribby it is popular with shippers.

### **New York or Wonderful, Los Angeles Market or Mountain Iceberg**

A large heading variety, frequently weighing 2 to 3 lbs. Outer leaves large and crumpled. Blanched heart, creamy, crisp, tender, free from bitterness. The most popular shipping lettuce grown in this country.

### **Salamander**

Black Seed. Forms large, light green, compact round head with white heart; tender, crisp, slow to run to seed, withstands heat. Popular with market gardeners. Also known as Black Seeded Tennis Ball.



*New York, Wonderful or  
Los Angeles Market*

## Loose Leaf Varieties

### **Black Seeded Simpson** 40 days

A nationally popular variety. It is light green colored, with inner leaves almost white. Good for spring and early summer culture. Large growth, excellent quality.

### **Chicken (for feeding chickens)**

A very hardy, rapid growing sort. Produces flower stalks early. Furnishes an abundance of leaves over a long period. The largest lettuce plant but lacks in eating quality.



# LETTUCE

## Loose Leaf Varieties (Cont.)

### Early Curled Simpson 40 days

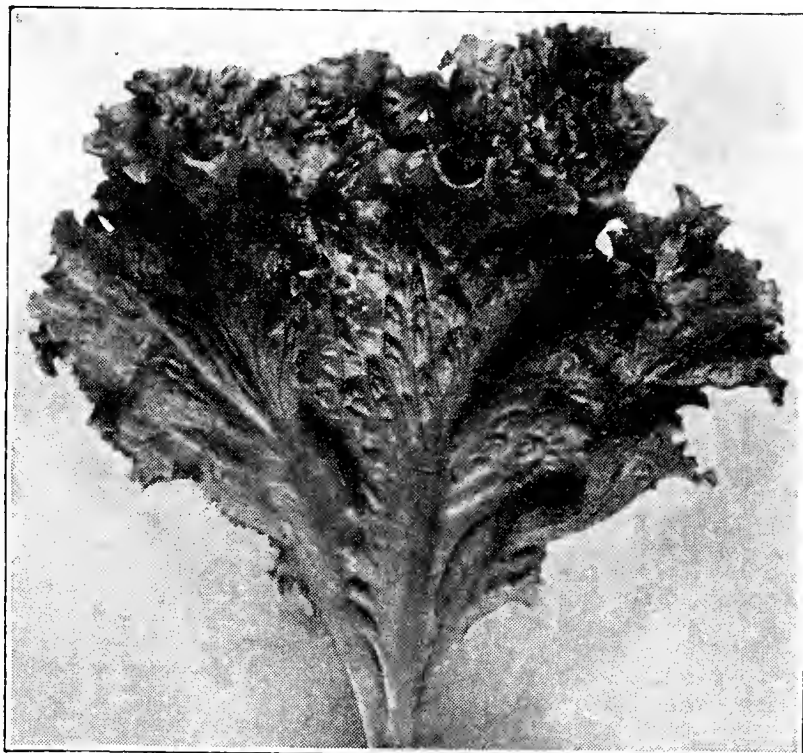
White seed. Especially popular in home gardens. Large plant, compact, light lustrous green broad leaves, frilled. Crisp, sweet and excellent for salads.

### Grand Rapids 45 days

Black seed. One of the most popular non-heading varieties. Curled, crisp, light green leaves are especially tender and sweet when grown under glass. Early, disease resistant.

### Prizehead (Reddish Leaves) 45 days

White Seed. An early, very rapid grower. Very popular for home gardens. Curly, non-heading, crisp, medium size with bronze on edges of outer leaves, inner leaves wholly green.



*Grand Rapids Lettuce*

## ROMAINE, COS or CELERY LETTUCE

### Paris White Cos

60 days

White seed. A strong grower and very productive, with long, shell shaped, medium green leaves of most excellent quality. A self-folder, but when plant is over half grown it is best to tie it up with string or fibre, that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white. Head 8 to 9 in. high, long loaf shaped.

## MUSKMELON

The number of days after each variety refers to the period required to ripen fruit, from seed planted in the open ground.

### Green Fleshed Varieties

#### Delicious Gold Lined 90 days

One of the sweetest and most delicious green fleshed melons of the Rocky Ford type. Oval in shape covered with heavy grayish netting. Seed cavity small, flesh thick and firm.

#### Extra Early Citron or Early Nutmeg

88 days. Fruits are rather heavily ribbed and netted, small size and almost round. Very prolific and desirable for home gardens. Size 5 in. by 5 in., weight 2½ to 3 lbs.

#### Extra Early Hackensack 82 days

A very popular and profitable home garden variety, but not adapted to shipping. Somewhat flat in shape, 6 in. deep and 7 in. in diameter. Distinctly ribbed, partially netted. Flesh very sweet and spicy.

#### Netted Rock 92 days

A round melon, uniform in size, netted all over and free from ribs. Small seed cavity. Very desirable melon to pack in crates or baskets. Flesh is very sweet and spicy

### Red or Salmon Fleshed Varieties



*Relative sizes of six popular melons. Upper row left to right: Hales Best, Milwaukee Market, Osage. Bottom row: Sugar Rock, Hearts of Gold, Benders Surprise.*

#### Banana 94 days

A long variety tapering at both ends. Skin is lemon colored when mature. Pink flesh, delicious eating quality. Size 14x4 in. Weight 5 to 7 lbs.

#### Bender's Surprise 94 days

A large size melon weighing 8 to 10 lbs. Round shaped, slightly ribbed with coarse netting. Flesh very thick and sweet. An excellent home garden and shipping variety, growing well in almost all sections.

#### Burrell's Gem, Defender or Ordway Pink Meat 90 days

An excellent variety for shipping or for home gardens. Seed cavity is triangular and exceedingly small with thick, firm flesh—sweet and spicy. Size 6½ by 5 in. and weight about 3 lbs.

## MUSKMELON

## Red or Salmon Fleshed Varieties (Continued)

**Emerald Gem** 85 days

A standard early variety for home garden. Small and globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, netted, orange flesh, deep emerald green line under the skin. Size 4 by 5 in., weight about 2 lbs. Should be picked when the skin is still green. Very sweet and spicy.

**Extra Early Osage** 87 days

A home garden and nearby market variety. 6 to 7 in. long, almost round, slightly ribbed, thin netting. Thick flesh, fine grained and very sweet.

**Golden Champlain** 80 days

This is an extra early melon of very good quality. Of medium size, ribbed and with a pronounced netting. The flesh is deep, very sweet and melting. Plant is vigorous, setting melons even under adverse conditions.

**H. B. or Hale's Best** 86 days

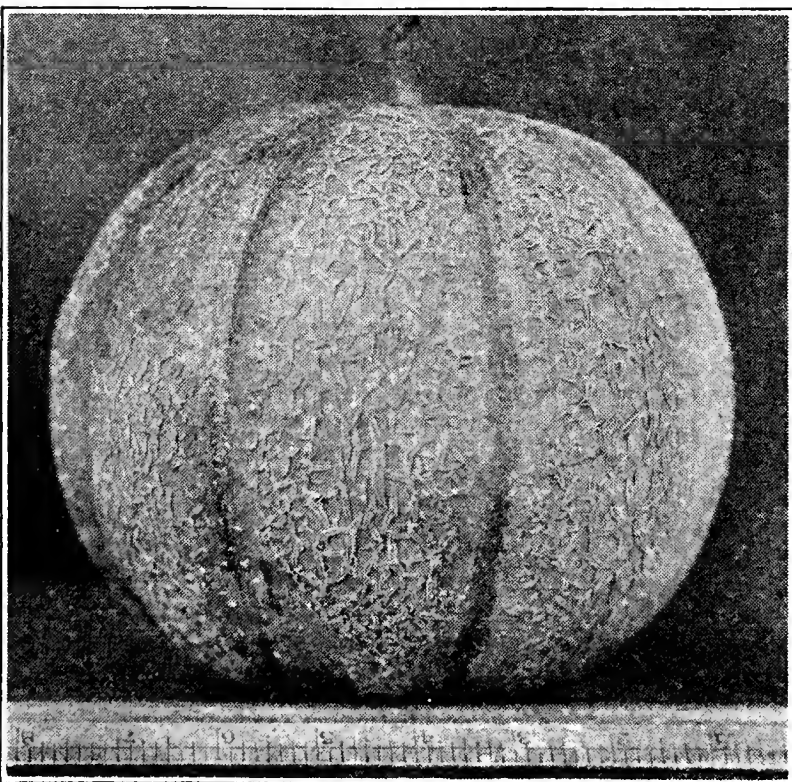
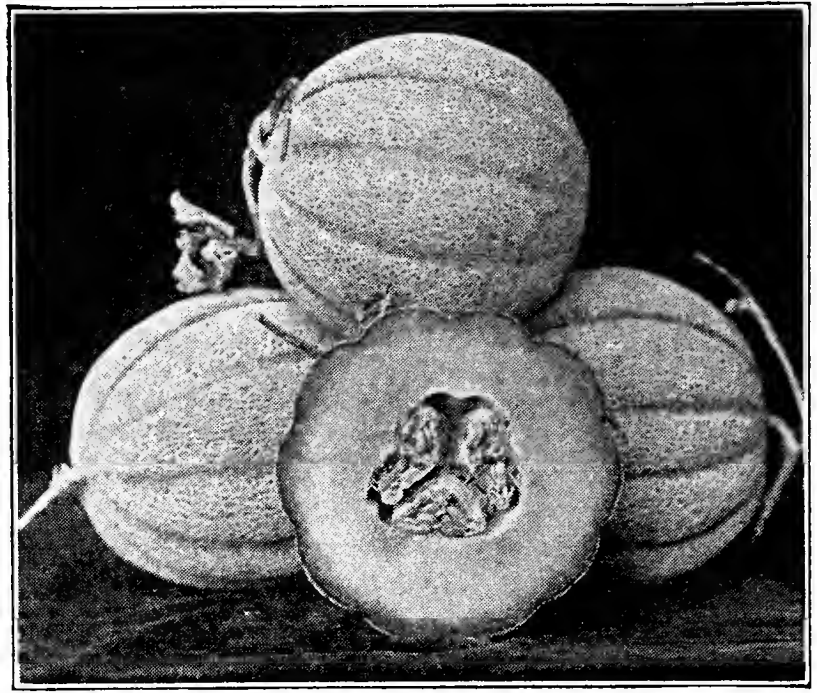
An early melon with very thick flesh of sweet flavor. Broad, oval fruits 6½ in. by 5½ in.; indistinct ribbing, heavy netting. Extensively planted in California and other southwestern growing sections, for early shipping.

**Hoodoo or Hearts of Gold** 90 days

An ideal shipper and desirable midseason melon for home gardeners. Medium sized, vigorous, blight resistant and productive. Fruits nearly round, 5 in. in diameter, slightly ribbed, netted densely, small seed cavity. Flesh is thick, firm and of delicious flavor.

**Milwaukee Market** 87 days

A medium large variety, 7½ by 6½ in. weighing 5 to 6 pounds. Very attractive in appearance and delicious in flavor. Nearly round, slightly ribbed. Rind is hard, making it an ideal shipper.

*Milwaukee Market**Hoodoo or Hearts of Gold***Northrup's Yellow Meated Japan**

A medium late, large fruited melon. Nearly round, not deeply ribbed and covered with patches of netting. Skin is yellowish white when ripe. Extremely rich, sweet and highly flavored.

**Osage or Miller's Cream** 92 days

Fruit of medium size oval 6 to 8 in. long and 5 to 6½ in. in diameter. Dark green skin sparsely netted and ribbed. Thick salmon flesh fine grained and of rich spicy flavor. A home garden variety.

**Paul Rose or Petoskey** 90 days

Similar to Hoodoo or Hearts of Gold.

**Pollock Ten-Twenty-Five** 90 days

A Rocky Ford type early vigorous and of highest quality. Flesh golden at the center and shading to green at the rind. Fruits broad oval about 5½ in. long and 4½ in. in diameter. No ribbing. Thickly covered with netting. A splendid shipping and market garden sort.

**Rocky Ford Orange Flesh**

Identical with Hale's Best.

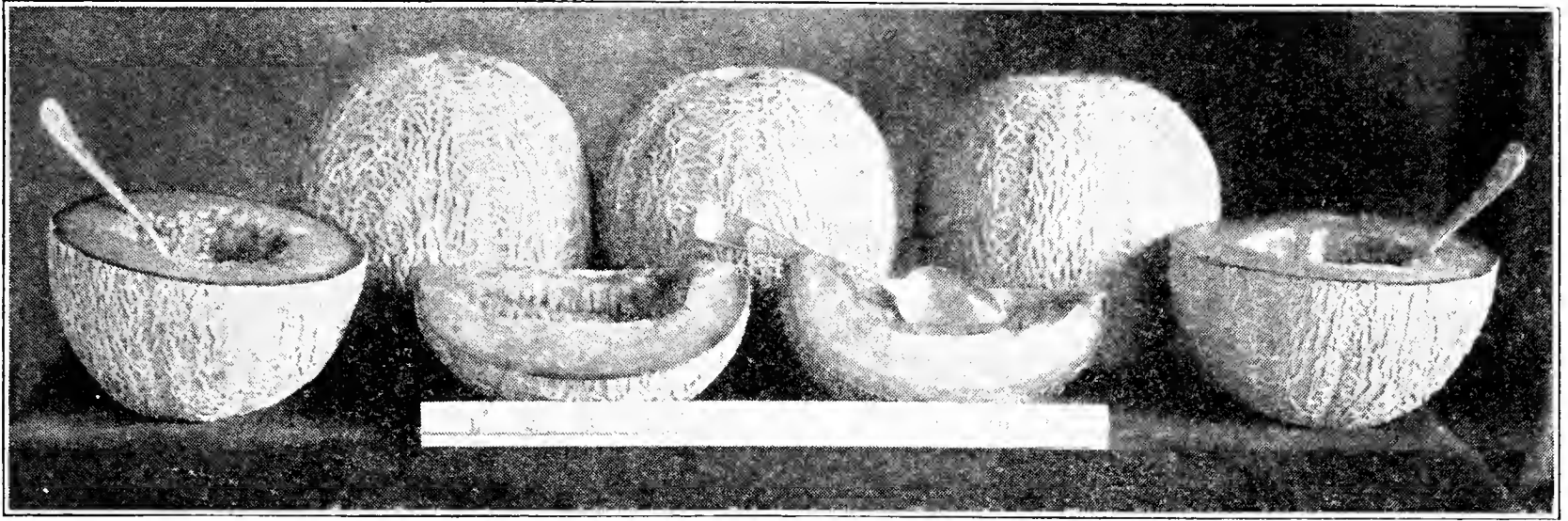
**Sugar Rock, Honey Rock** 90 days

A new variety which is extremely productive, beautiful in appearance and a fine shipper. Medium early. Practically round, 5x5½ in., weighing 2½ to 3 lbs. Heavily netted with no sign of ribs. Deliciously sweet.

**Tip Top**

Identical with Bender's Surprise.





*Honey Rock Muskmelon*

## CASSABAS or WINTER MELONS

### **Golden Beauty** 110 days

Extensively grown in California for local trade and shipment. Requires southern conditions for most satisfactory growth. Large round fruits, 6 to 8 in. in diameter. Tough, wrinkled skin of golden yellow. Flesh white, thick, juicy and sweet. A good keeper.

### **Honey Dew—Green** 105 days

Fruits round to oval with smooth nearly white skin. 7 to 8 in. long and 6 in. in diameter. Flesh thick and of light emerald

green when picked but turns creamy yellow after several days of storage. Requires a long warm growing season. Pick when brown lines begin to show running from the stem outwards on the skin and brown specks appear.

### **Honey Dew—Salmon or Pink** 105 days

A cross between a cantaloupe and a cassaba. Oval-shaped fruit. Skin is smooth and dull white when ripe. Rind is thin but tough. The flesh is thick and of rich orange color, sweet and delicious.

## WATERMELON

### **Alabama Sweet** 90 days

An excellent shipping variety with tough elastic rinds. The flesh is bright red, fine grained and sweet. Weight about 30 lbs. A well known and widely used variety. Long, with medium green skin and irregular darker green stripes. White seed.

### **Angelino, Black Seed (Red Flesh)**

A very popular melon for home and market gardens. Fruits medium large, averaging about 20 lbs. nearly round shape with thin, dark green, tough rind, making it a good shipper. Flesh bright red, firm and of excellent quality.

### **Chilian Black Seed (Red Flesh)**

Another splendid melon for home and market gardens. Fruits medium small,

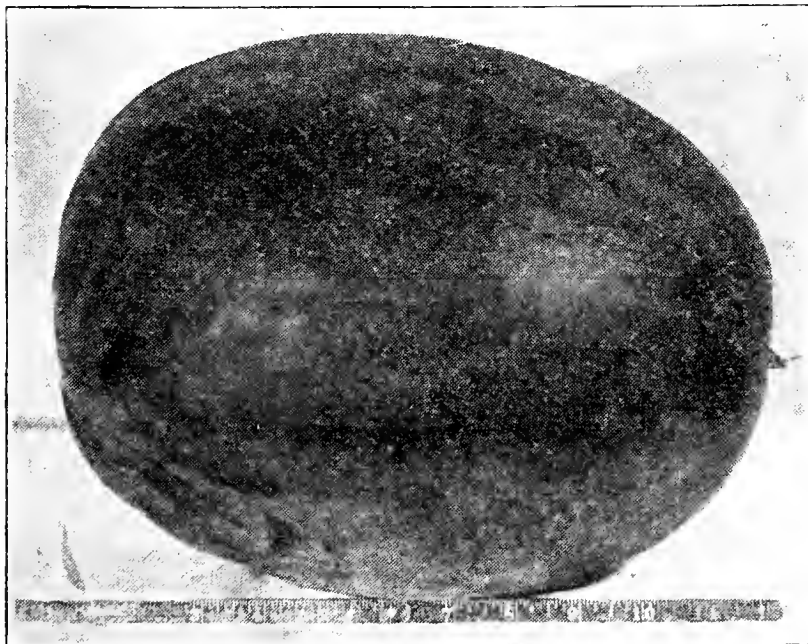
round, skin deep green faintly mottled and striped with lighter shade. Flesh is crisp, fine grained and very sweet.

### **Citron for Preserves (Red Seeded)**

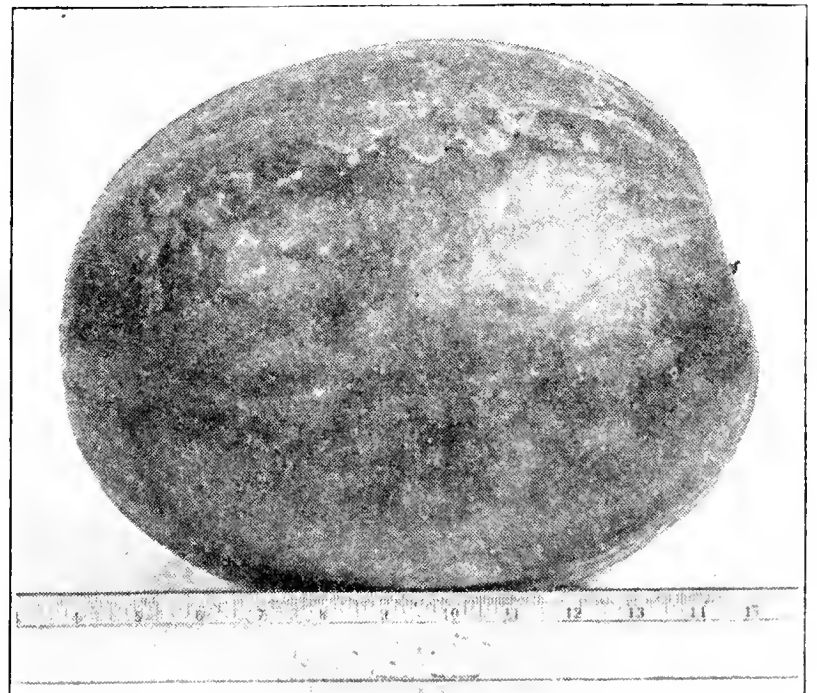
Round fruits, 10 in. in diameter, skin medium green streaked with dark green. Flesh firm and white, unfit to eat in raw state.

### **Coles Early (Extra Early)** 80 days

An excellent variety for home use and nearby market. Fruit 12 in. long and 11 in. in diameter. Very productive and of finest quality. Green rind striped with a lighter shade. Flesh bright red. Because of the thin brittle rind, it is not a good long-distance shipper. Black seed.



*• Angelino*



*Chilean*

## WATERMELON (Continued)

### Florida Favorite

85 days

A vigorous, productive plant producing large long fruits, dark green in color with irregular mottled stripings of a lighter shade. White seeded. Deep red, sweet flesh of excellent quality. Thin rind but stands up well. Size 16x10 in.

### Georgia Rattlesnake

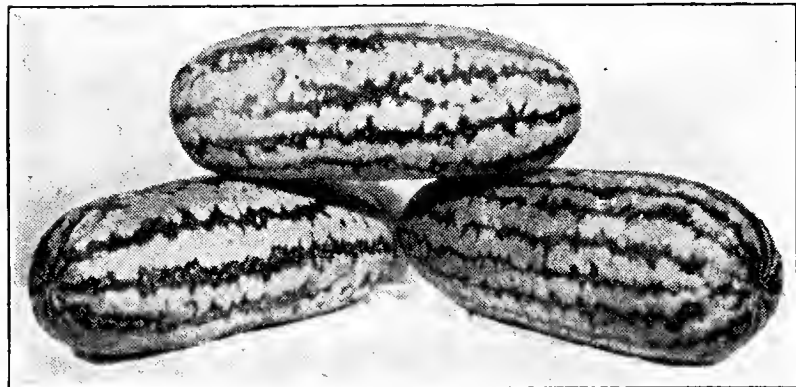
90 days

An old Southern favorite, excellent shipper and quick seller. A large, long melon, yellowish-green with stripes of very dark green. Rind is very tough. Rich scarlet red flesh. Seeds light cream with dark brown tips. Weight 30 lbs. Size 18x12 in.

### Golden Honey

90 days

A leader among the yellow-fleshed varieties. Oblong in shape, weight about 20 lbs. Rind is dark green with darker green stripes. Flesh is bright golden color and of excellent flavor. Size 14x12 in. Seeds white with black tips.



*Georgia Rattlesnake*

### Halbert's Honey

85 days

Large, handsome fruits, 18 to 20 in. in length, 12 in. in diameter. Skin is deep green showing fine veins. Weight about 35 lbs. Flesh is a beautiful crimson extending to within half inch of rind. Vines vigorous in growth and prolific in production. Seed white with black tips.

### Harris Earliest

Identical with Cole's Early.

### Ice Cream or Peerless

90 days

A white seeded, early variety, adapted to home gardens. Rind is very thin and medium green in color. Flesh rich scarlet and sweet. Size 16x19 in.

### Irish Grey

90 days

A white seeded, extra hard shell variety, 18 in. long and 11 in. thick. The skin is a mottled greenish-gray. Flesh is red, crisp, sweet and free from stringiness. Fruits are large and oblong in shape. Average weight 35 lbs. A very fine shipping melon.

### Kleckley's Sweets, Improved

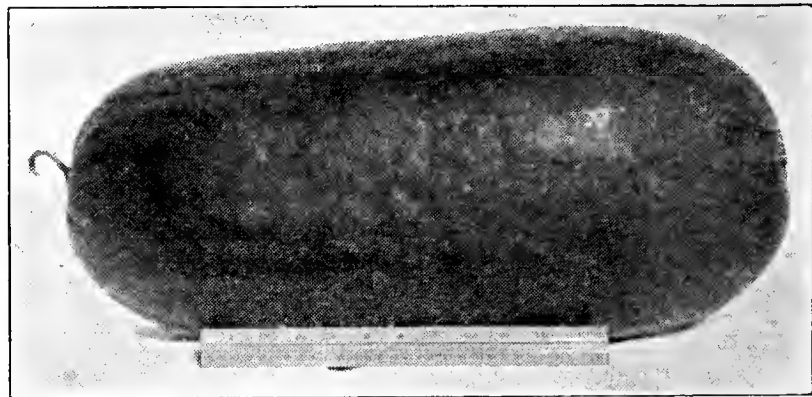
85 days

A large melon with tough rind, dark bluish-green skin and delicious sweet flesh. Oblong in shape, 22 in. in long and 12 in. in diameter; weight 40 to 50 lbs. Flesh bright scarlet, with no stringiness. White seeds.

### Klondike

85 days

A variety grown mostly in the West for market gardens and shipping moderate dis-



*Kleckley's Sweets, Improved*

tances. Fruits oblong, 16x10 in., weight 25 lbs. The flesh is deep red and the rind dark green. Seeds are small and in color are mixed black and white. Flesh very firm, melting and sweet.

### Kolb's Gem

90 days

Very large, slightly oval, striped with light and dark green. Rind very hard and tough. Flesh bright red, solid, coarse grained but tender and sweet. Size 14x10 in. Black seeded.

### Long Light Icing

90 days

The skin of this melon is light green but its mottled markings make it appear gray. Flesh is deep red in color and of very fine quality. Fruits large, oblong. Seeds white.

### Phinney's Early

80 days

A very early variety producing an abundant crop of medium sized, oblong fruits. Rind thin and smooth. Flesh pink, tender and of very good quality. Skin mottled with various shades of green.

### Round Light Icing

90 days

Seed creamy white. Fruit nearly round, greenish-white marbled with light green veins. Excellent for home gardens but because of its thin skin it is not a good shipper. Medium large fruits; flesh bright light red. Size 14x10 in.

### Stone Mountain

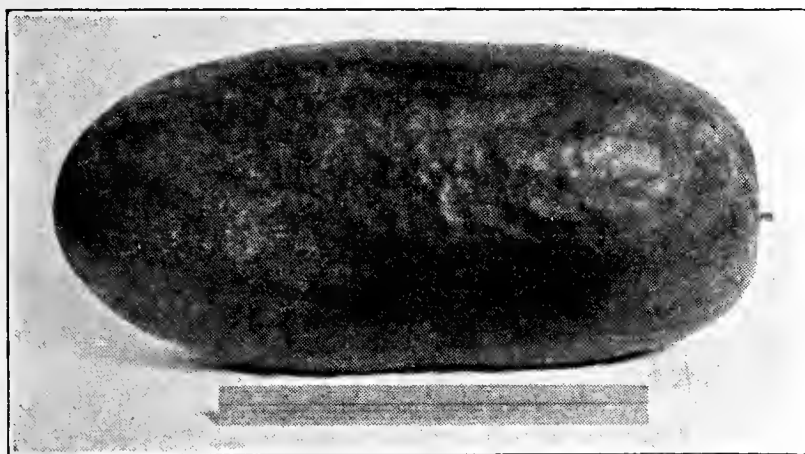
90 days

A large, nearly round melon, somewhat blunt at the ends. Dark green skin, with faintly indicated broad ribs and blunt ends. Flesh bright scarlet and exceptionally sweet. Very few seeds, giving the impression it is all heart. Recently originated in Georgia and named after the famous Stone Mountain. Average weight 35 lbs. A fine variety for home gardens in the South and can be grown quite successfully in the North. Large shipments are sent into the North from the Gulf States. Seeds white, with black tips.



*Stone Mountain*





*Tom Watson*

**Sweetheart 90 days**

Large fruits, round to slightly oblong, with blocky ends. Skin light green with fine darker veining. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Black seeds. A good keeper and shipper. Size 15x10 in.

**Thurmond Gray 90 days**

A wilt-resistant and sunproof melon, producing large fruits weighing about 38 lbs.

Skin is light green, slightly mottled. Flesh is bright red, finely flavored, solid and sweet. Its shape is long and thick. Brown seeds. Rind is very tough and stands shipping well.

**Tom Watson 90 days**

Considered by many to be the peer of shipping melons. Oblong in shape, averaging 20 in. long by 10 to 12 in. in diameter and weighing 35 to 40 lbs. The skin is deep green. Flesh is red and the seeds brown. The rind is tough and elastic and keeps the flesh in good condition some time after picking.

**Winter Queen 100 days**

A new melon that is adapted to all sections of the country. Fruits of medium size, round and pale yellow when ripe. Flesh is bright red and sweet as honey. A heavy producer and good keeper. Black seeds. Fruits harvested from field before frost and stored in cool cellar will usually keep until Christmas.

**Wonder Melon**  
Same as Kleckley's Sweets Improved.

## MUSHROOM SPAWN

**Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn**

The modern method of raising mushrooms. With this culture it is impossible to raise poisonous varieties. Put up in brick form, and each brick will spawn 10 square feet of bed.

## MUSTARD

**Large Smooth Leaved**

Large broad oval leaves of deep green color with a white mid-rib. A vigorous variety.

**Southern Giant Curled**

Large yellowish-green leaves, much crumpled on the edges. Popular in the South for Fall planting. Leaves 5 in. long, 3 in. wide. Tender, pungent.

**Tendergreen, Mustard-Spinach**

A mild-flavored, oriental type of mustard. Foliage may be used for greens when plant is quite young and until it is quite fully matured. Prepared for the table same as spinach or turnip greens. Quick growing with long, broad, fairly smooth leaves.

**White**

This variety goes to seed too quickly to permit using the leaves for greens. The



*Southern Giant Curled Mustard*

white seeds are much used in pickling. When mixed with "brown" mustard seed and ground, the commercial medicinal or table mustard is produced.

## OKRA or GUMBO

**Extra Early Dwarf Green**

This plant grows about 2 feet high with many branches. The large green, tender pods are thickly set on the plant. Pods 5 to 7 in. long.

**Mammoth Long Green Podded**

A very large plant, growing 3 to 4 ft. high in the South, and covered with intensely

dark green pods frequently 7 to 8 in. long, ribbed and tapered.

**White Velvet**

A standard variety in the South for home gardens and market. Pods are round, smooth, free from ridges, not prickly to touch, and greenish white in color. Plants 3 ft. high, pods 6 to 7 in. long, tapered.

## ONION—Red Varieties

### Bermuda Red, Genuine Imported

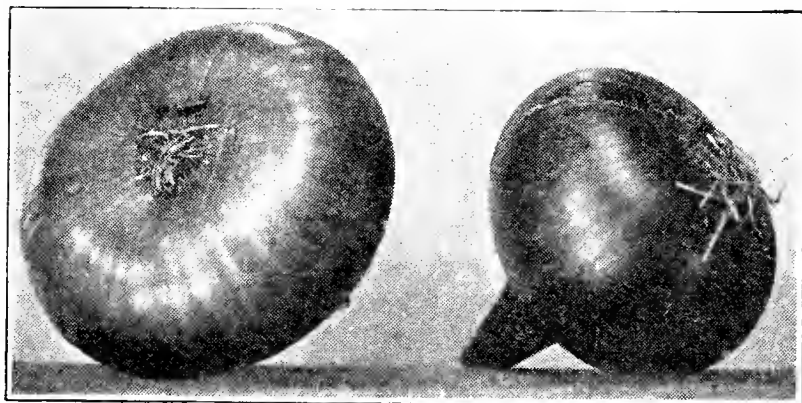
Very early and semi-flat. Color not red but dashed with red on a straw colored ground. Mild flavor.

### Large Red Wethersfield

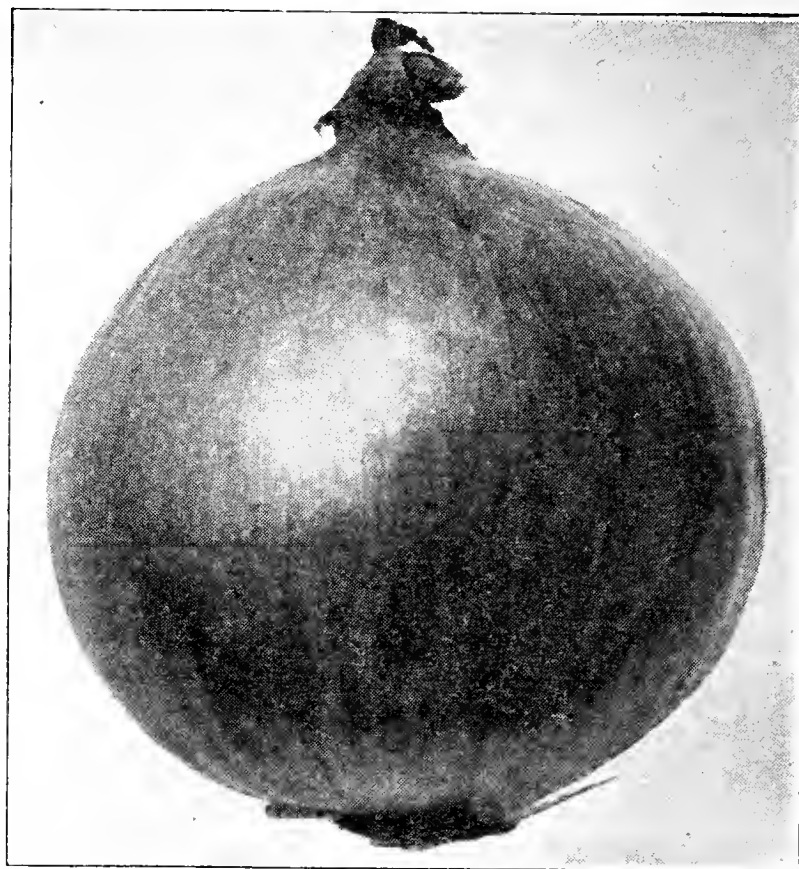
Broad, deep, flat bulbs; skin deep purplish red; flesh white with faint pink tint. Strong flavor. A very popular variety for growing onion sets, as well as for growing mature bulbs for shipping. Splendid keeping quality.

### N. K. & Co.'s Minnesota Red Globe

A special selection of the standard globe-shaped onion with very small neck. Long keeping. Skin color is extra dark red with smooth and glossy surface. The flesh is white, tinged with light purple, fine grained and of strong flavor.



*Large Red Wethersfield*



*Minnesota Red Globe*

### Southport Red Globe

The standard red globe onion all over the country. Perfectly globe shape, about 3 in. in diameter with small neck. Skin rich, dark, glossy red; flesh white with tinge of purple; fine grained. A good keeper and exceptionally heavy yielder.

## Yellow Varieties

### Australian Brown

A popular onion famous for its long keeping quality. The skin is a rich brownish red with white flesh always firm. Strong flavor. Desirable for the home garden and for market.

### Denia or Valencia, Prizetaker

Most widely grown of the Sweet Spanish class. A mammoth yellow globe, derived from the huge Spanish Onion. A heavy producer, about 15 days earlier than the famous Southport Yellow Globe. Light straw-colored skin with pure white flesh, coarse grained but with rather mild flavor and a good keeper.

### Ebenezer, Long Keeping, Japanese

A yellow skinned variety very popular for growing sets. Matured bulbs are large, somewhat flattened in shape, with small tops and will keep in good condition all winter. It is known as one of the mildest onions grown.

### Mountain Danvers

An early yellow onion, not as round as the Globe Danvers nor as flat as the Flat Danvers. Color beautiful dark yellow shading to brown. Thick skin makes it a fine keeper and shipper. Flesh is clear whitish-lemon color, firm and fine grained, mild and sweet.

### N. K. & Co.'s Minnesota Yellow Globe

A special strain of Southport Yellow Globe.

### N. K. & Co.'s Prize Taker

Same as Denia or Valencia.

### Ohio Yellow Globe

A generally popular yellow globe onion, named because of its great production and satisfaction in northern Ohio. Very attractive shape, skin pure deep yellow, flesh firm and hard. Small necks. Good yielder and an excellent keeper. Similar to Southport Yellow Globe except more flat bottomed.

### Southport Yellow Globe

The most popular late variety of splendid keeping quality. More oval than the Yellow Globe Danvers, much larger, more solid and heavier. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh fine grained and fairly strong.



*Southport Yellow Globe*



### Sweet Spanish, Riverside Strain

A large, globe shaped light yellow onion, weighing 1 to 2 lbs., and unusually mild. Small top. A better keeper than the regular strain of Spanish onions.

### Yellow Globe Danvers

A splendid variety for home gardens and market. Nearly globe shaped, with pure yellow skin, white flesh and mild flavor. Bulbs about 2 in. in diameter. Somewhat

earlier than Ohio and Southport Yellow Globes. Very productive and a fairly good keeper.

### Yellow Strasburg or Dutch

This widely cultivated yellow variety is the most popular for producing yellow sets. The bulbs are large, yellow, flat and of uniform size. Skin clear bright yellow; flesh white with faint tint of yellow. Splendid keeper.

## White Varieties

### Bermuda, White Yellow Skin, Genuine Imported

This variety is called white to distinguish it from the Bermuda Red, but it has a light yellow or straw colored skin with white flesh. Used extensively in the South, especially in the onion growing districts of Texas. A flat, thin necked onion of very mild and pleasant flavor. Early and uniform in maturity.

### Chives or Snittlauch

A hardly perennial of the onion family. Fine leaves are used in salads or for flavoring soups and stews. The plant is very decorative when allowed to bloom. Reaches full production in three years after planting from seed.

### Crystal White Wax

A half globe sort, waxy, pure white and of extremely mild flavor. The earliest of the White Bermuda types. A very attractive and popular onion both for sets and for the table. Extensively planted in the South but does well, also, in the North.

### Mammoth Silver King

A very large, silvery white onion with delicious extra mild flavor. Attractive bulbs, flattened but thick. Frequently grow 5 to 7½ in. in diameter. A good keeper.

### N. K. & Co.'s Minnesota White Globe

A special selection of Southport White Globe.



*White Portugal Onion*

### Southport White Globe

The standard, producing good size bulbs, pure white in color. On account of its attractive appearance, this onion brings top prices on the markets. Flesh of delicious flavor. A fine keeper.

### White Barletta

An extra early pickling onion. Pure white, about 1 in. in diameter, flattened on top. A good keeper. A splendid white pickling variety.

### White Lisbon

A large round, fine white onion of excellent quality. An exceptionally early variety, fine for using green or bunching.



*One Of America's Famous Onion Seed Farms On California's Pacific Slope.*

## ONION—White Varieties (Continued)

### White Portugal or American Silver Skin

A white onion used widely for sets, pickling onions, mature bulbs and bunching onions. Medium size, flat, deep, pure white bulbs with white fine grained flesh.

### White Queen

A fine, early maturing, pickling onion. Bulbs somewhat flat, 1 to 1½ in. in diameter, pure white, very delicate in flavor. A

popular variety with market gardeners who plant it largely for bunching onions.

### White Welsh

A very hardy, perennial variety which is used only for bunching or for early green onions. It forms no bulbs. May be sown in late Summer or Fall and the shoots will, in the Spring, attain marketable size before green onions from sets are offered.

## PARSLEY



*Dark Moss Curled Parsley*

### Dark Moss Curled

This is a vigorous growing, compact, productive sort. Leaves are very dark green in color, finely cut and so thickly curled that a plant resembles a bunch of moss. A home and market garden variety, excellent for garnishing and decoration.

### Double Curled

A dwarf variety having finely curled, moss-like leaves of bright green color. Unsurpassed for garnishing and flavoring.

### Fern Leaved

A dwarf, sturdy plant of most beautiful form and color. Leaves are finely divided, resembling a small fern. Excellent flavor.

### Plain or Single

Also known as Hardy Italian. Plain leaves of excellent flavor. A heavy producer throughout the season. Excellent for seasoning but not so attractive for garnishing, as the moss or curled leaf varieties.

### Turnip Rooted

Also known as Hamburg or German. Edible roots resemble small parsnips and it is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Leaves are plain.

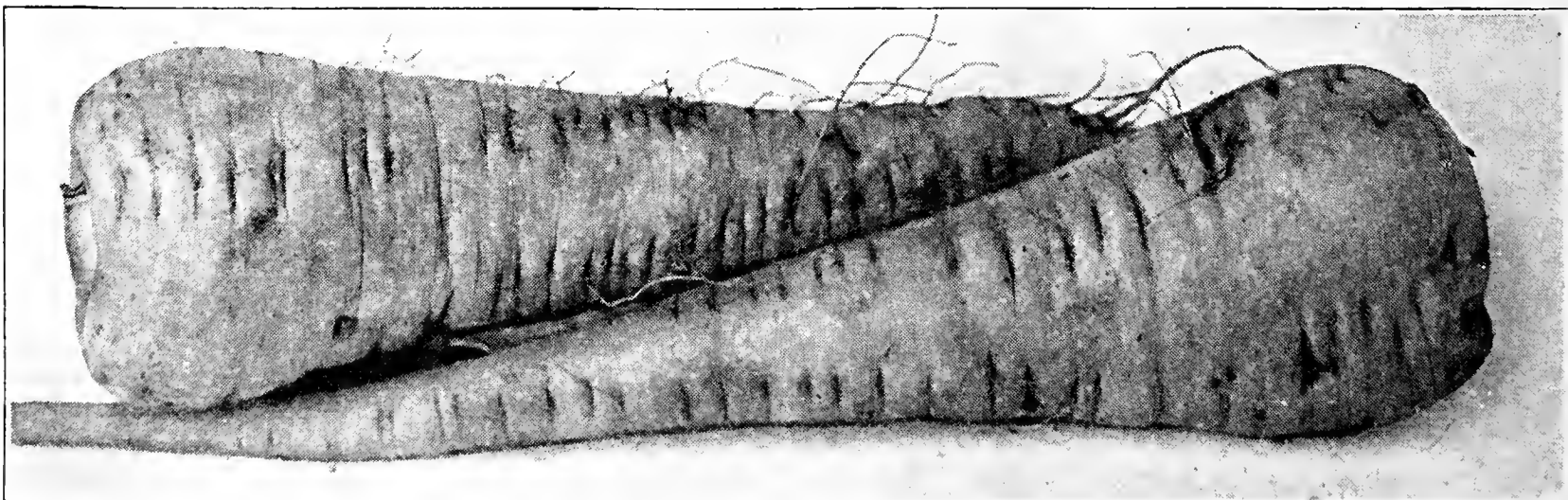
## PARSNIP

### Improved Hollow Crown or Guernsey

A wonderful cropper. Long white roots, tender, sugary. Roots 12 to 15 in. long, 3 in. thick at shoulder. Tapered and smooth.

### N. K. & Co.'s Sweet Marrow

A very handsome parsnip, wedge-shaped, hollow crowned and very broad at the shoulder, making it easy to remove from the ground. Fine grained and exceedingly sweet.



*Improved Hollow Crown Parsnip*



## PEAS

**G**ARDEN PEAS is another item in which we grow our own requirements and usually a surplus to be sold to the seed trade. In Idaho, not far from our Bean fields, we contract and supervise the growing of thousands of acres of peas, each tract being produced from our own stock seed. Our own experts live in these areas and devote all of their time—during the planting, growing, harvesting and shipping periods—to the production of finest quality stocks. The climate and soil of Idaho are, without question, the most satisfactory for the growing of both bean and pea seed.

The maturity dates listed after the variety names are based on the Minnesota growing season. They are given here, largely, for making comparisons as to the earliness or lateness of the many items.

### Extra Early Round Seeded Varieties

#### Alaska

56 days

This variety and the First and Best are the earliest garden peas. Vines from 2 ft. to over 30 in. high. Pods light green, 2½ in. long and ½ in. wide, usually have 6 to 8 peas. Blunt pods borne singly. Widely grown for canning.

#### First and Best of Extra Early

56 days

A round, yellow seeded pea growing 2 ft. high and over. Dark green foliage with light green pods, 2½ in. long and ½ in. wide, blunt, contain 6 to 8 peas. Crop ripens evenly. Excellent for home and market gardens for early crop.

### Extra Early Wrinkled Varieties

#### Gradus

60 days

A large podded, wrinkled variety for home garden and market. Vines grow 3 to 3½ ft. Pods 4 in. long and ¾ in. wide, borne singly, with 7 to 10 rich, tender peas in each pod. Pods tapered.

#### Hundredfold

60 days

An early, dwarf large podded variety. Bears an enormous crop of handsome, dark green, fairly broad and pointed pods 4 in. long, containing about 8 large, dark green peas of excellent quality. Vines 18 in. tall. Pods 4 in. long, ¾ in. wide, borne singly. Excellent for market garden and shipping.

#### Laxtonian

60 days

Vines 15 to 18 in. tall, producing straight pointed, deep green pods 4 to 4½ in. long, ¾

in. wide. Pods are plump, tapered at tip and borne singly. Each pod contains 6 to 8 large, sweet, deep green peas.

#### Little Marvel

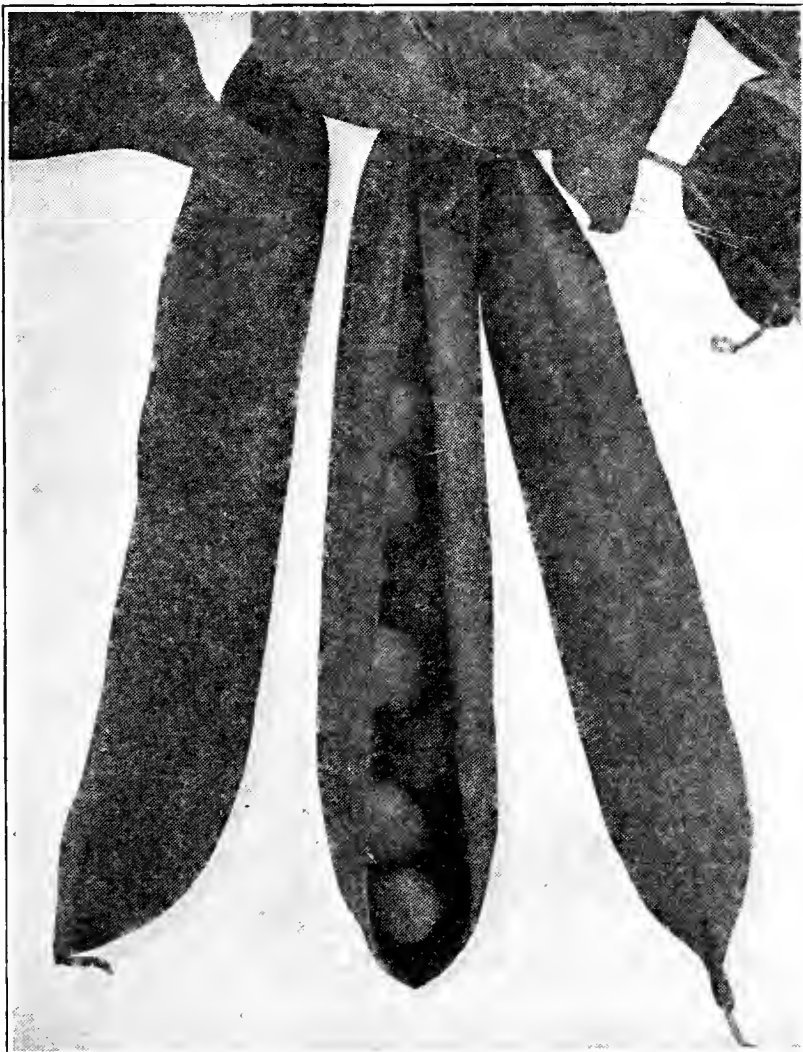
62 days

A productive sort, the vines growing 15 to 20 in. tall, dark green and vigorous. Pods 2½ to 3 in. long, ½ in. wide, containing 6 or 7 large, dark green peas. Pods plump, straight, blunt ended and frequently borne in pairs.

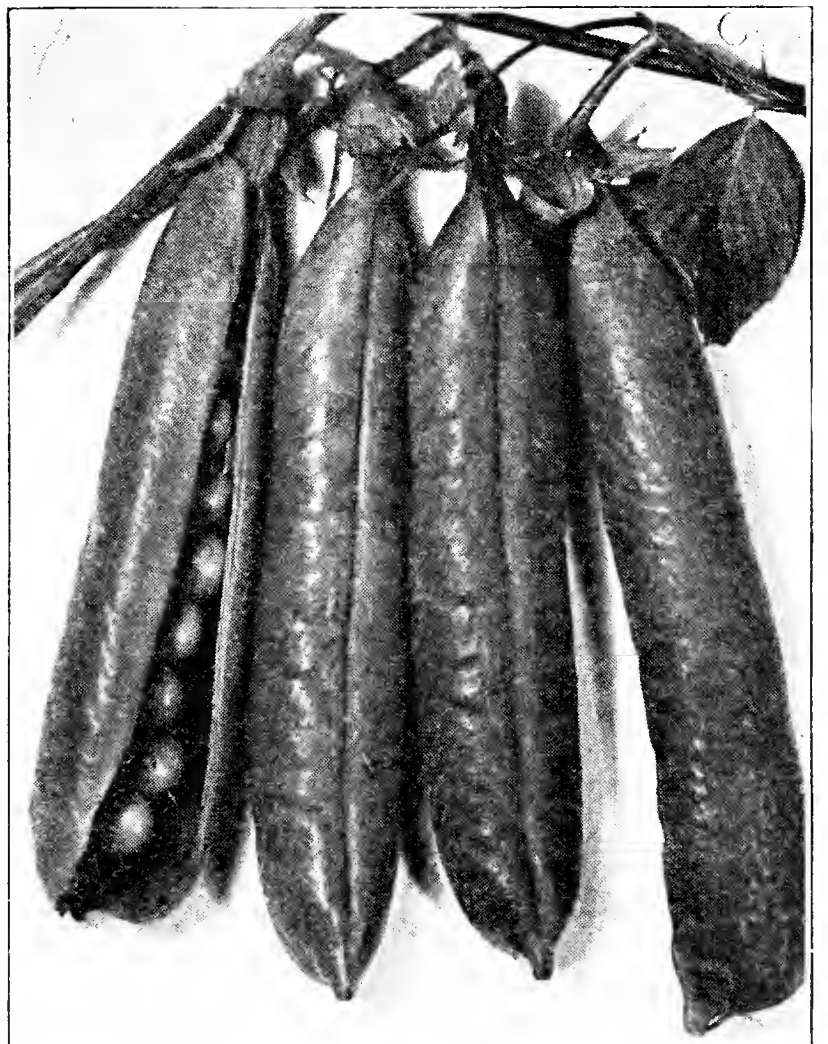
#### Progress (Laxton's)

60 days

An excellent and the standard dwarf early variety for home gardens and shipping. May be planted almost as early as the smooth pea varieties. Vines 15 to 20 in., dark green and very prolific. Pods 4 to 4½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, containing 8 to 10 large deep green peas.



*Progress (Laxton's)*



*Thomas Laxton*

## PEAS-Extra Early Wrinkled Varieties (Cont.)

### Thomas Laxton

58 days

An especially desirable pea for the home garden as well as for market gardeners. Vines 2½ to 3 ft., medium dark green. Dark green pods, 3½ in. long, ⅝ in. wide, square ended, containing about 7 very large peas.

### World's Record

58 days

Vines grow 24 to 30 in. tall, bearing a profusion of broad pointed pods, 4 in. long, with 7 to 9 peas in a pod. An improved and earlier type of the Gradus.

## Early Wrinkled Varieties

### Advancer

65 days

Vines 30 to 36 in. tall, upright in growth and very popular with market gardeners and commercial canners. Pods 2¾ in. long containing 5 to 6 good flavored peas. Pods borne in pairs.

### American Wonder

60 days

A very popular and profitable sort for home gardens. Same as Nott's Excelsior. Vines 10 to 14 in. high, dark green, prolific. Medium green pods 2½ to 3 in. long, ½ in. wide, containing 5 to 8 tender, sweet flavored peas. Pods straight and square ended.



Alderman

### Little Gem or Premium Gem

65 days. Vines medium green, 20 to 30 in. tall. Of rather straggling growth, but an old-time favorite with home and market gardeners. Pods 2¾ in. long, ½ in. wide, 5 to 7 peas in a pod. Very productive.

### Nott's Excelsior

Similar to American Wonder.

## Main Crop Varieties

### Alderman

75 days

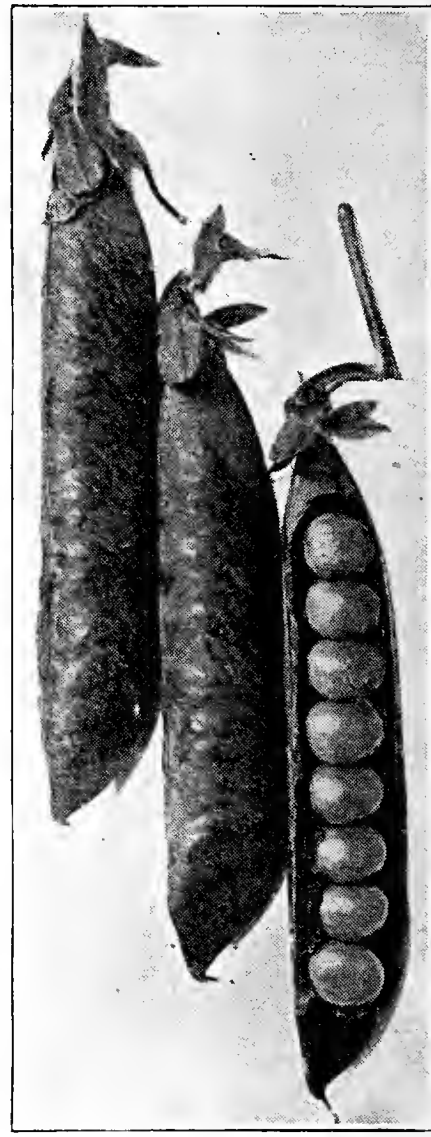
A giant podded variety of the "Telephone" group. Vines 4½ to 5 ft. tall, dark green. Pods dark green, tapered, 4½ to 5½ in. long, ⅞ in. wide and contain 5 to 7 peas. Recommended for home and market gardens and shipping.

### Carter's Daisy or Dwarf

### Telephone

70 days

Vines about 20 in. high. Pods bright green, 4½ in. long, containing 7 to 9 peas of finest quality. A popular home and market garden variety.



Stratagem

### Champion of England

80 days

Vines grow 4 to 5 ft. tall, dark green foliage, branched. Light green pods, 3 in. long, containing 5 to 7 fine flavored, wrinkled peas. Pods frequently borne in pairs. An old standard variety and still popular for home and market gardens.

### Dwarf Gray Sugar, Edible Pod 75 days

Vines 24 to 30 in. high with an abundance of medium sized sweet and tender pods, gray mottled in appearance. To be prepared for the table in the same manner as snap beans.

### Everbearing

70 days

Vines 2 to 3 ft. high, branching, and may be grown without brush or other support. A prolific and continuous bearing sort, with pods 3 to 4 in. long containing 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas.

### Melting Sugar, (Edible Pod)

### Gray Seed

75 days

Vines 4½ feet high, light green. Pods 4½ in. long, flat, straight and tapered at end. Fleshy, stringless and brittle. Use like snap beans.

### Melting Sugar, (Edible Pod)

### White Seed

75 days

Vines 4 to 5 ft. Similar to the gray seeded variety in growth. Should be broken and cooked, pods and all, like snap beans.

### Stratagem

78 days

Vines 24 to 28 in. Pods Telephone type about 4 in. long, plump, straight and tapered at end. A favorite with home gardeners because of its large, handsome pods.





*One of Northrup, King & Co.'s Pea Testing Plots in Idaho. Individual plants are selected to produce seed for a larger plot which in turn produces seed for a still larger plot—and so on until a commercial crop is produced*

## PEAS—Early Wrinkled Varieties (Continued)

### Telephone

75 days

Same as Alderman.

### White Marrowfat

82 days

An ideal variety for dry-pea use, and grown extensively for that purpose. Vines 5 ft. high, pods 3 to 3½ in. long, containing 5 to 6 large white peas.

### Yorkshire Hero

70 days

A continuous long-season bearer. Vines 2 to 2½ ft. high with branching habit. It will do well without brush or other support. Pods 3 in. long. Continues to bear if pods are picked.



For better crop of peas, inoculate the seed with this well known culture. The regular Garden Size Nitragin or Group "C" may be used. This also inoculates garden beans and sweet peas.

## PEPPER

### California Wonder

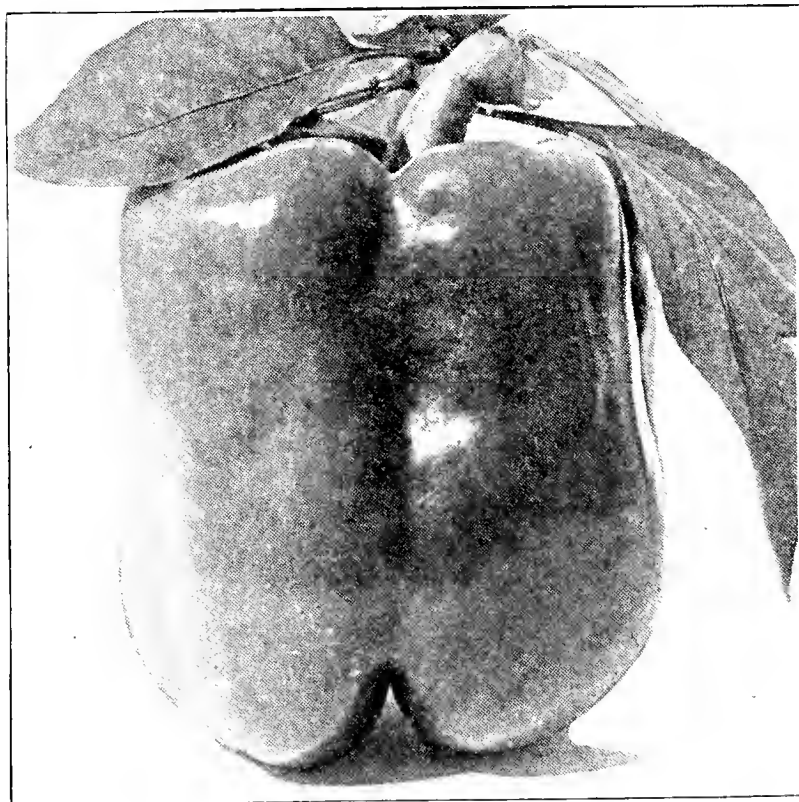
A recent introduction and one of the finest of the mild flavored large peppers. Fruits three lobed, upright, 4½ in. long, 4 in. in diameter. Has very thick walls, the flesh often being ¾ in. thick, crisp, tender, and sweet. Original color brilliant dark green, changing to crimson when ripe. Early and continuous bearer.

### Chinese Giant

A very large, mid-season variety known as a remarkable show fruit. It is scarlet when ripe and double the size of any other pepper. Very mild and sweet. Plant grows 2 ft. high or less. The fruit is about 4½ in. long, 4 to 5 in. in diameter, usually has four ridges, indented at blossom end.

### Giant Crimson

Similar to Ruby King, but broader, longer and deeper fruited, like Chinese Giant but not so large. Fruit 4½ in. long, 4 in. wide. Deep green becoming deep crimson when ripe. Very mild and sweet. Plant stocky, vigorous and very productive. A home and market sort.



*California Wonder*

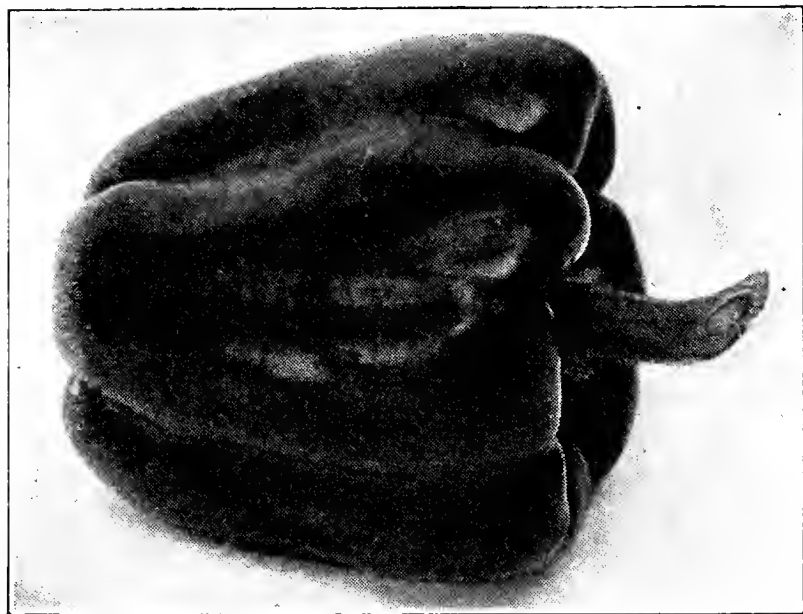
## PEPPER (Continued)

### Harris Earliest

The earliest of the large peppers, hence splendidly adapted to growing in the North. Mild, sweet, deep green; scarlet when ripe. Fruit 3½ to 4 in. long, 3 in. wide.

### Harris Early Giant

An early variety for home and market gardens. Plant very prolific, bearing 12 to 14 large fruits, which measure 5 in. long and 3½ in. in diameter. Slightly later than Harris Earliest.



*Large Bell or Bull Nose*

### Large Bell or Bull Nose

A standard early variety for both home gardens and market. Plants very prolific. Fruits 3 to 3½ in. long and 3 in. thick, with broad end almost square. Flesh thick and sweet with mildly pungent ribs. Deep green when young and bright crimson when ripe.

### Large Sweet Spanish

Large plants, very productive. Fruits 6 to 7 in. long, 2¼ in. thick. Slightly tapered. Sweet flesh. Dark green when young becoming rich red. Medium early.

### Long Red Cayenne

The favorite "hot" pepper. Conical shaped fruits, 4 to 5 in. long, ½ in. through, deep green becoming bright red. A popular variety for bunching with pot herbs or for winter use. Early.

### Pimiento or Perfection

Vigorous plants growing about 30 in. high with short, broad, dark green leaves. Fruits heart-shaped, smooth, 3 in. long, deep green becoming deep red. Flesh thick, sweet and of excellent flavor. Grown on large scale for canning—and a fine variety for home and market gardens.

### Red Chili

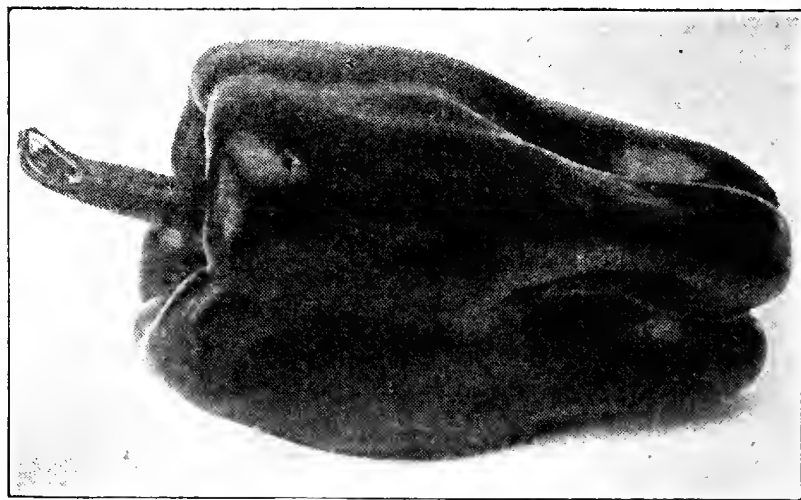
Plants 18 in. high. Fruits, borne upright, are 2 to 2½ in. long, cone shaped, pale yellowish green when young, changing to rich red. Very pungent. Used mostly for pepper sauce, pickling or dried for winter use.

### Ruby King

A large, sweet, early pepper very popular with private and professional gardeners. Vigorous, upright plants producing 10 to 15 fruits to the plant. Fruits are often 6 in. long and 3½ in. wide across the shoulder, slightly tapered. Usually 3 lobed. Deep green becoming a glowing ruby red when ripe. Walls thick and sturdy.

### Sweet Mountain

Another large, sweet pepper with thick flesh. Fruits often grow to 6 in. long and 4 in. thick. A bright deep green when young and handsome red when ripe. Plants of vigorous growth and very productive. Popular for salads and pickles.



*Ruby King*

## PUMPKIN

### Connecticut Field

70 days

A large, rich, smooth, orange-yellow pumpkin, used extensively for canning, very popular for pies and excellent for stock feed. Grown largely in corn fields. Shape slightly oval. Can be grown anywhere.

### Cushaw, Striped

75 days

A crook neck sort. Skin is a distinct mottled green with white stripe. Fruit is solid, averaging 15 to 25 lbs. Flesh is rich yellow, fine grained, thick and sweet. Excellent for pies.

### Early Sweet Sugar or Pie

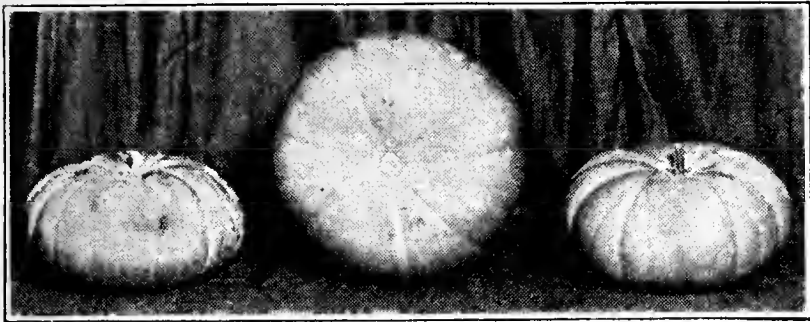
65 days

A small, early sort, extensively grown in home and market gardens. The best known pie pumpkin. Fruits 8 to 10 in. in diameter, flattened, furrowed, smooth skin. Rich orange-yellow flesh, hard rind. Can be grown in corn and is a heavy producer.

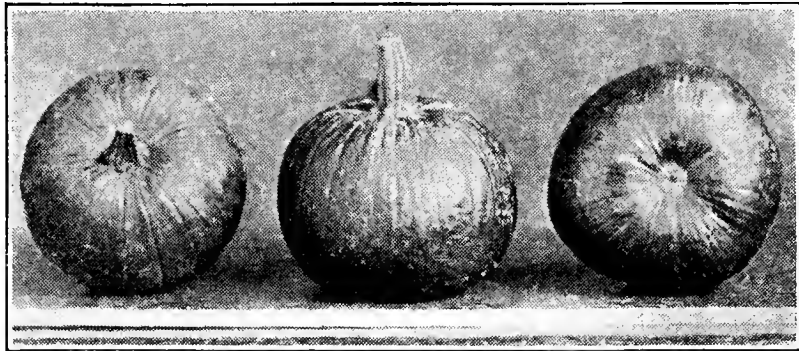
### Kentucky Field

A standard large pumpkin for pies and for stock food. Large, round, flattened, with broad ribs. Size 12 by 7 in. Skin, creamy buff. Flesh is yellow, fine grained and very thick. The standard variety for canning.





*Large Cheese Pumpkin*



*Small Sugar Pumpkin*

## PUMPKIN (Continued)

### King of the Mammoths

This is the largest pumpkin, often weighing 75 to 100 lbs. Productive and of fine feeding value. Grown largely for stock food, but is also much used for pies. Fruits round, flattened and slightly ribbed. Skin yellow and mottled with salmon orange; flesh deep yellow and very thick. Size 24 by 18 in.

### Large or Sweet Cheese

Excellent for pies. Shaped flat like a

cheese box. Skin lemon color, no stripes, slightly ribbed. Often 15 in. across the top and 6 to 7 in. thick. Average weight 9 lbs. An excellent keeper.

### Tennessee Sweet Potato

Recommended for pies and custards. Pear shaped, slightly ribbed, creamy white color slightly striped with green. Flesh creamy white, fine grained, dry and with flavor resembling a sweet potato. Average weight about 15 lbs. Size 12 by 19 in.

## RADISH

This is a very important item on every garden seed list, as almost every home garden grows radishes. A seed dealer's reputation depends, many times, on the quality of the radish seed he sells. We are proud of the record our stocks have made for many years over the country and shall maintain our reputation for high quality radish seed by replenishing our stocks each year from the world's choicest crops. The maturity figures listed indicate the number of days required to grow, from seed sown in the open ground, bunching radishes of satisfactory size. The Winter Variety figures show the days required to mature roots for keeping in storage.

## Globe and Turnip Shaped Varieties

### Crimson Giant

30 days

A large growing sort, of a beautiful deep crimson color. Commonly reaches a diameter of 1½ in. before becoming pithy. The flesh is white, mild in flavor, firm and crisp. Good for open ground culture or forcing. Roots spherical to slightly top shaped.

### Early Deep Scarlet or Non Plus Ultra (Forcing)

23 days

One of the very earliest of the forcing sorts. Skin a bright scarlet, flesh crystal white, crisp and juicy. Almost round, with small tops.

### Early Scarlet Globe

24 days

A sort which is equally valuable for outdoor planting and for forcing. Roots are of

the broad-olive shape. At ¾ in. in diameter it is at its best. Small tops. Skin bright scarlet. Flesh white and crisp.

### Early Scarlet Globe, Market Gardener's Strain

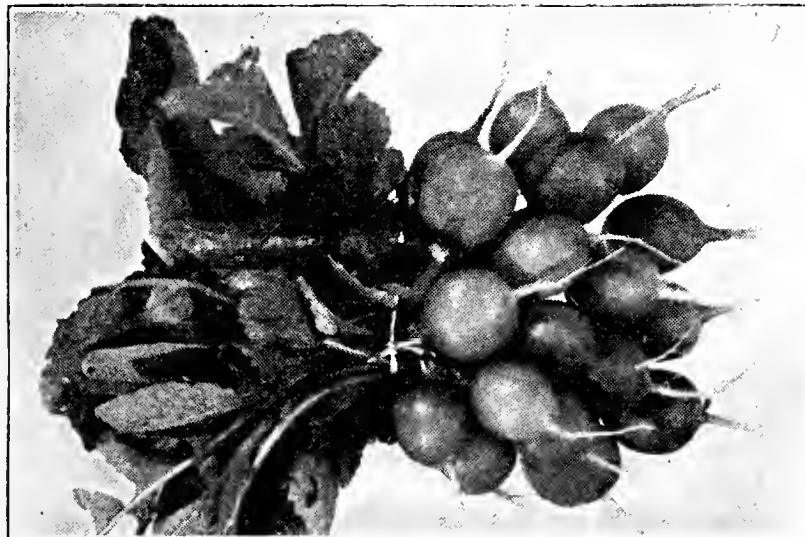
24 days

A special strain from transplanted roots for market gardeners. The most uniform in shape, color and size. Tops short.

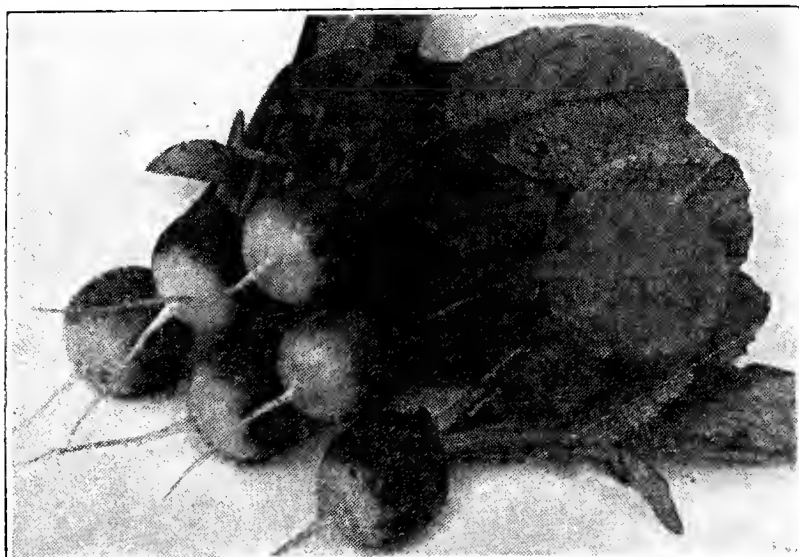
### Early Scarlet Turnip

26 days

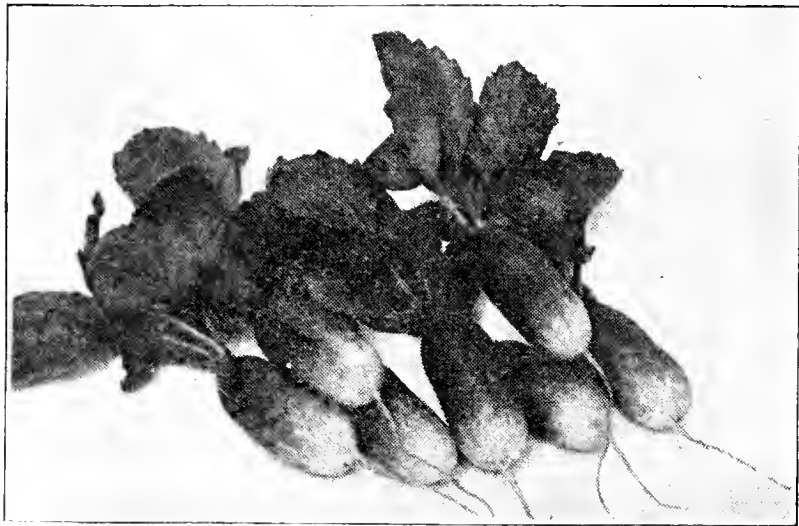
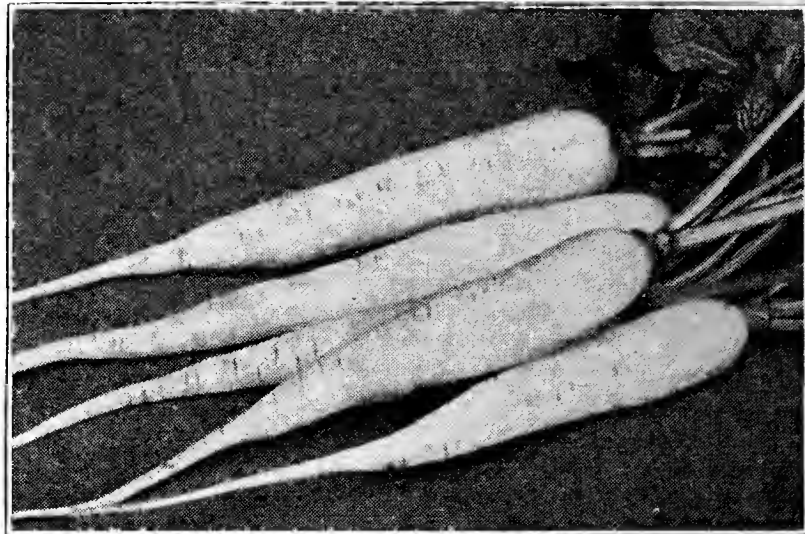
A very popular standard variety for forcing and out of door culture. Highly esteemed for its mild flavor, firmness and crispness. Skin is bright scarlet, flesh snow white. Roots deep turnip shaped, almost round. Most delicious when 1 in. in diameter.



*Early Scarlet Globe*



*Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip*

*French Breakfast**White Icicle*

## RADISH—Globe and Turnip Shaped (Continued)

### Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip

25 days. An outstanding variety, very popular for home and market gardens. Roots deep turnip shape, almost round; upper part bright carmine, lower part white. Short tops. Proper table size, 1 in. in diameter.

### N. K. & Co.'s Sterling White Tip

25 days. A very popular strain of Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip.

### Sparkler

25 days

Similar to Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, but with a larger white area around tip. Roots almost globe shaped, upper and greater part being bright scarlet. Tops small. Roots remain solid, crisp and sweet even when fully developed.

## Olive Shaped Varieties

### Early Scarlet Olive

25 days

A very desirable and popular sort, with rich carmine skin and pure white flesh—crisp, tender and mild.

### French Breakfast

24 days

A standard sort for home and market gardens and for forcing. Small tops. Roots oblong and blunt, with slender tap root; about

$\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. Rich scarlet for  $\frac{2}{3}$  of area from top down, pure white over balance of tip end. Flesh white and crisp.

### White Olive

23 days

A very early variety. Oblong shape, pure white from top to tip, small tops. Flesh tender, crisp and mild. A forcing variety but also adapted to home and market gardens.

## Long Red Varieties

### Chartier or Shepherd

35 days

A summer variety, with a handsome, long, scarlet root tipped with white. A large radish but both brittle and tender. Widely popular for general planting.

### Long Scarlet Short Top

30 days

A long, straight, smooth, scarlet radish with root 4 to 5 in. long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick at the shoulder. The roots grow partly above ground. Small tops. The old standard early long variety for home and market gardens and still popular.

## Long White Varieties

### White Icicle

30 days

Roots 5 to 6 in. long and 1 in. thick. Pure white, with small tops. Usually marketed when about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. Equally suitable for outdoor planting or forcing under glass. The most popular white home garden variety.

### White Strasburg

42 days

A popular white summer variety. White root grows 4 to 5 in. long, is of excellent quality and resistant to severe heat. Tapered and smooth. White flesh is crisp and mildly pungent.

## Winter Varieties

### California Mammoth White

55 days

Largest of all winter radishes and a favorite with the Chinese gardeners in California. Root grows 8 in. long and 2 to 3 in. in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh. May be used in all stages of growth. Flesh is solid, crisp and mildly pungent.

### China Rose

52 days

Roots grow 6 to 7 in. long and 2 in. at shoulder, slightly broadened at the blunt base. Skin is smooth and of a deep rose color. Flesh pure white, crisp and pungent. By packing in sand, crisp fresh radishes may

be had all winter. Many people enjoy them cooked.

### Long Black Spanish

56 days

Supposed to be the best keeper of winter radishes. Roots 8 to 9 in. long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter at the shoulder, oblong in shape. Skin is dark purple, almost black, somewhat roughened. Flesh is white, crisp and pungent.

### Round Black Spanish

56 days

A variety having globular shaped roots,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 in. in diameter. Skin almost black, somewhat roughened. Flesh white, firm, crisp and pungent. A very fine keeper.





*A Stock Seed Plot of Bloomsdale Long Standing Spinach*

## RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

A very prolific plant, with straight stalks of splendid crimson color and delicious flavor. An excellent perennial for pies, sauces, preserves, etc.

## SALSIFY

### Mammoth Sandwich Island

A very superior strain, often called "vegetable oyster." Strong foliage, large, uniform, smooth, white roots. Standard variety for market garden and shipping.

## SPINACH

### Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved 45 days

The popular early sort for home and market gardens. Plants upright, 10 to 12 in. high. Leaves medium size, crumpled, blistered, glossy deep green. Runs to seed in hot weather. Round seeded.

### Bloomsdale Long Standing 47 days

The improved savoy type, standing a week longer in hot weather. Round seeded.

### Giant Nobel 45 days

Large, smooth, deep green, leaves, thick arrowshaped with round tip. Very prolific. Popular with canners as well as home gardeners. Round seeded.

### King of Denmark 45 days

Stands longer than most sorts. Leaves large, rounded, somewhat blistered, deep green. Vigorous grower with spreading habit. Excellent for home gardens and canners. Round seeded.

### New Zealand 55 days

The variety which endures heat and hence is an ideal variety for summer use. It

thrives in almost all soils. The leaves are comparatively small, broad and pointed, but the plant is large and spreading. The tender leafy shoots may be cut throughout the summer. This plant is not a real member of the spinach family. Seeds large, irregular.

### Prickly Winter 45 days

Plants large, vigorous and hardy. Leaves thick, medium sized, dark green. Usually planted in the Fall in the Southwest. Seeds prickly.

### Princess Juliana 47 days

Remains in good condition longer than other sorts. Leaves dark green and crumpled; large, rounded and thick. An excellent shipper. Slow to go to seed. Round seeded.

### Round Thick Leaved 46 days

One of the best market sorts, producing large, thick, dark green, crumpled, arrowshaped, but rounded leaves. A hardy variety suitable for late summer planting where growing season is not too short.

## SQUASH—Summer Varieties

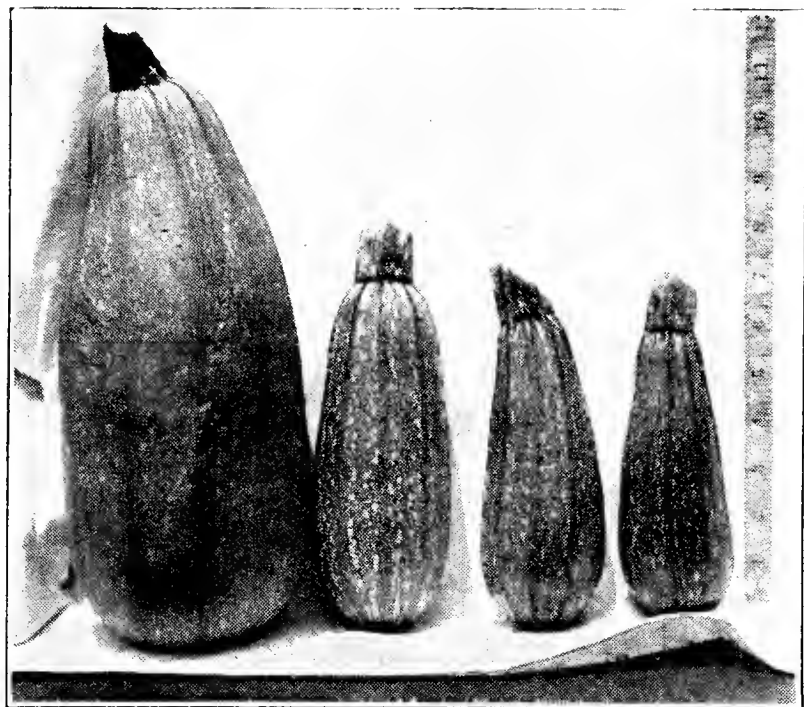
### Cocozelle or Italian Vegetable Marrow (Bush) 60 days

A long Italian squash. 18 to 24 in. long and 4 in. thick when matured. Dark green marbled with yellow and lighter green stripes. Usually picked at the length of 5 or 6 in. and stewed or fried in olive oil.

### Giant Straight Neck (Bush) 50 days

A new sort, being a selection from Golden Summer Crookneck. Its superiority lies in its straightness, which permits easy packing and handling. Fruits 18 to 20 in. long when matured and heavily warted. Deep orange color. Thick and meaty.

## SQUASH—Summer Varieties (Continued)



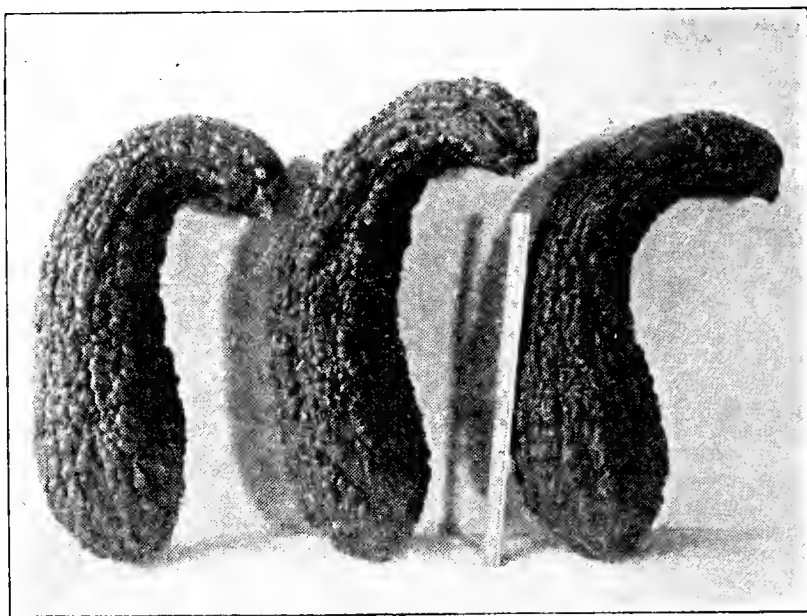
*Cocozelle or Italian Vegetable Marrow*

### **Giant Summer Crookneck (Bush)**

55 days. A summer sort for home, market garden and shipping. Large fruits, 18 to 24 in. long, 4½ in. through with curved neck. Skin is rich orange-yellow, warted; flesh golden yellow, tender, dry and of pleasing flavor.

### **Golden Summer Crookneck (Bush)**

50 days. The old, well-known standard crookneck variety for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange-yellow color and covered with warts. Flesh is fine grained and of rich, buttery flavor. Plant of dwarf bushy habit and very productive.



*Giant Summer Crook Neck*

### **Long White Vegetable Marrow (Bush)**

60 days. A favorite English variety bearing oblong creamy white fruits 10 to 15 in. in length, 4 in. in diameter. The fruit is generally eaten when less than half grown as the flesh is then very tender and marrowy.

### **Mammoth White Bush Scallop (Bush)**

50 days. The Bush or Patty Pan squashes are earlier than other summer varieties. This strain is an improved selection of the "Early White Bush." It is larger and deeper, has fewer scallops, and is a larger producer. In shape it is round and flat—being about 5 in. thick and 12 to 15 in. in diameter, scalloped on the edges and with warts on both sides. Color, creamy white. Eaten when young.

## Winter Varieties

### **Banana**

110 days

Cylindrical fruits, usually 20 to 24 in. long and 6 in. in diameter. The skin is smooth and greenish gray, with thin, brittle rind. The orange-yellow flesh is firm and solid, free from fibre or stringiness and of delicious flavor. Excellent for pies. Very productive.

### **Blue Hubbard**

110 days

The Blue Hubbard is a distinct variety resembling the Chicago Warty Hubbard in size and shape, but the color is a clear blue gray. Flesh is bright yellow, thick, fine grained, very dry and sweet. Splendid for pies. A good keeper.

### **Chicago Warty Hubbard**

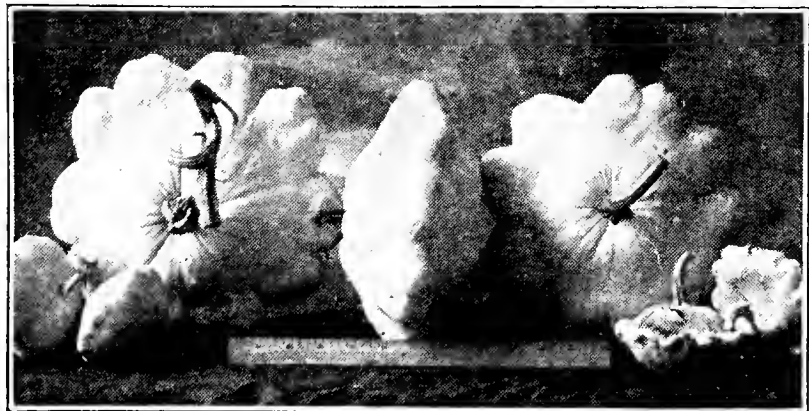
110 days

The vines are healthy and strong, producing many large, handsome, dark green fruits, more heavily warted than the Improved Hubbard. Flesh of rich golden-yellow, fine grained and dry. Weight about 15 lbs.

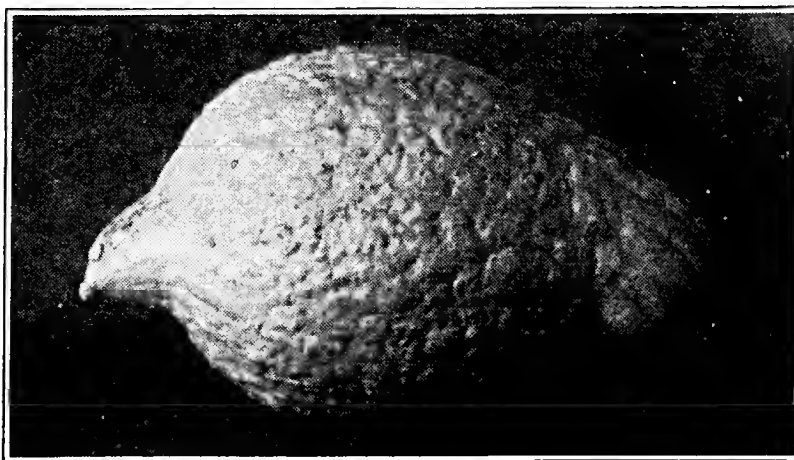
### **Gregory's Delicious**

105 days

An excellent variety for every home garden. Vines very productive. Fruits are top-shaped, with a rich dark green skin, mottled with lighter shadings. Average weight 8 to 10 lbs. Flesh is thick, dark orange in color, sweet and dry.



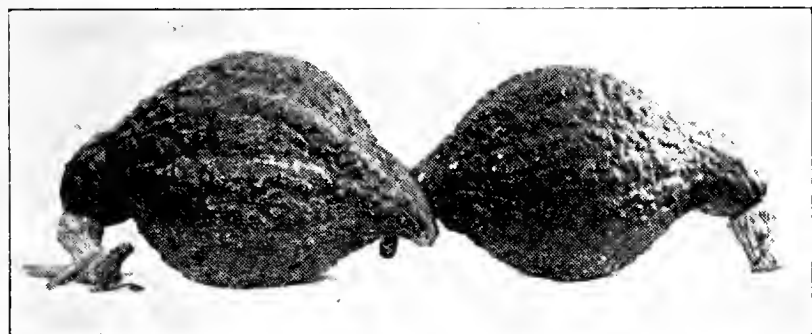
*Mammoth White Bush Scallop*



*Blue Hubbard*



# SQUASH—Winter Varieties (Continued)



*Green Hubbard Squash*

## **Mammoth Chili** 110 days

The largest of all squashes. Outer skin is a rich orange-yellow. The flesh is also yellow and very thick. Quality is very good. The highest value of this squash is in its use as stock food. Fruits often reach the weight of 150 lbs., making it an ideal variety for exhibition purposes.

## **N. K. & Co.'s Improved Hubbard**

110 days. The standard, popular squash for home gardens, market gardens and shipping. Pointed at both ends, deep green skin moderately warted. Average weight about 12 lbs. Rind very hard and strong. Flesh thick, deep orange-yellow, fine grained and dry.

## **Red or Golden Hubbard** 110 days

A little smaller than the Improved Hubbard and frequently a little earlier. Rind is a golden yellow and warted. Flesh is deep golden yellow, fine grained, cooks very dry



*Table Queen Squash*

and has a rich flavor. Very prolific. A favorite with canners and an excellent winter squash.

## **Sibley or Pikes Peak** 110 days

Oval shaped fruit, larger at stem end and tapering toward blossom end. Skin slate colored. Flesh creamy yellow and of good quality. An excellent keeper. Weight 8 lbs.

## **Table Queen, Des Moines or Acorn**

80 days. An excellent table squash. The fruits are about the size of a cocoanut, and half of one, baked, serves one person amply. The shell is smooth and dark green, keeping as well as the Hubbards. Flesh is rich orange-yellow, cooking as dry and sweet as a sweet potato. An enormous yielder, a few hills furnishing an ample supply for a good sized family.

# TOMATO—Early Varieties

## **Avon, Extra Early Scarlet** 95 days

Extra early flattened globe shaped, scarlet variety resembling Earliana in habit of growth. Fruits uniform, medium sized, smooth, solid flesh. Grows in clusters of 5 to 8 fruits. Recommended for home garden and local market use.

## **Bonny Best**

105 days. Splendid large second early tomato. A general purpose variety, valuable for forcing, and for canning. Fruits medium large, flattened globe-shape, smooth, color intense scarlet. A vigorous grower and quite prolific. Uniform in size.

## **Chalk's Early Jewel**

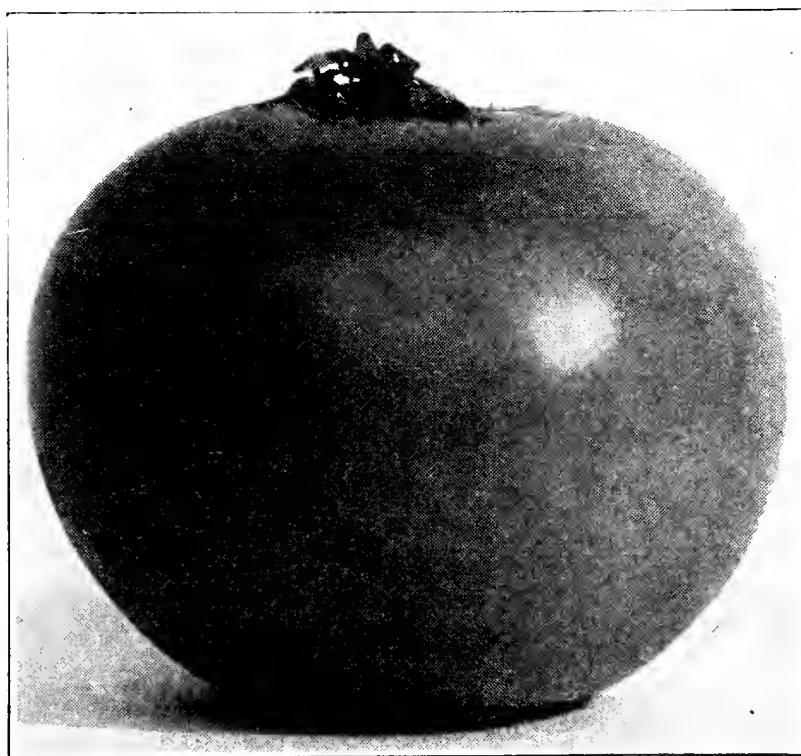
105 days. A popular second-early, bright red, flattened globe sort. A heavier cropper, producing fruits

of larger size and sweeter flavor. Ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. Thick, solid flesh, few seeds. A good shipper.

## **Early Detroit**

110 days

Medium size globular fruits, rich purplish pink, smooth, firm flesh. Valuable for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive.



*Bonny Best Tomato*

## **Gulf State Market**

110 days. A blight resistant, purplish-pink, globe shaped sort developed from Early Detroit, larger and matures in same time. Globe-shaped fruit, free from cracks or blemishes at blossom end. Flesh solid and meaty. A good shipper.

## **John Baer**

105 days. (Similar to Bonny Best.)

## TOMATO—Early Varieties (Continued)

### June Pink 95 days

A very early pink sort. The vine is compact and branches freely. Fruits produced in clusters of 6 to 8 fruits. Medium size, uniform, smooth and very attractive. Produces throughout the season. A favorite with home gardeners.

### Red Head 95 days

(Quite similar to Chalks Early Jewel.) Fruits bright red, large, smooth, nearly globe shape, very meaty and have small seed cavities. Vines of medium growth and quite blight resistant.

### Spark's Earliana 95 days

An excellent early, bright scarlet tomato. Nearly round, smooth. Vines open, small foliage, fruits crowded in clusters of 6 to 10 over the entire plant; 3 in. in diameter and 2½ in. thick, uniform in size, fleshy and solid.

### Spark's Earliana Special Strain

Extra fine stock of this strain.

### McGee 95 days

A first early variety, having pink and scarlet fruited plants which are similar to June Pink and Earliana.

## Main Crop Varieties

### Acme 110 days

A medium size, slightly oval, smooth tomato with purplish pink skin and deep scarlet flesh. The vine is large and very prolific, bearing fruits in clusters of 4 or 5, early and continuously until frost.

### Beauty 110 days

The most popular of the large purple sorts. Fruit large, smooth, purplish-pink skin, light pink flesh. Large, vigorous, heavy bearing plants. An excellent shipper.

### Break O'Day 114 days

A new variety developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Fruits, scarlet, globe shaped, very solid. Borne in clusters on rather open vines. Excellent shipper. Disease resistant. Free from cracking.

### Crimson Cushion (Beefsteak) 120 days

A scarlet "sport" from Ponderosa and resembles the original stock except that the color is a brilliant crimson-scarlet. The very large fruits are carried in clusters of 4 to 6. Flesh is very solid and meaty, making it a fine table sort.

### Dwarf Champion 125 days

Medium size, purplish-pink, nearly round fruit. Plant grows like a tree and sometimes called "Tree Tomato." Stems are short, thick and almost self-supporting. May be

grown quite close together where space is limited.

### Dwarf Stone 130 days

The largest bright red, dwarf, tree sort. A great favorite with home gardeners and commercial canners. A late variety producing solid, smooth fruit.

### Golden Queen (Trophy) 112 days

An early, large, smooth, bright yellow tomato, some times with a slight blush of red. Very productive and possesses a flavor superior to the red sorts, as it has less acid.

### Greater Baltimore 110 days

A red fruited, medium large, solid tomato somewhat more desirable than the Stone in that it is a little earlier and more productive. Plants are strong, continuous croppers, bearing until killed by frost. No ridges or cracks, making it an ideal canner.

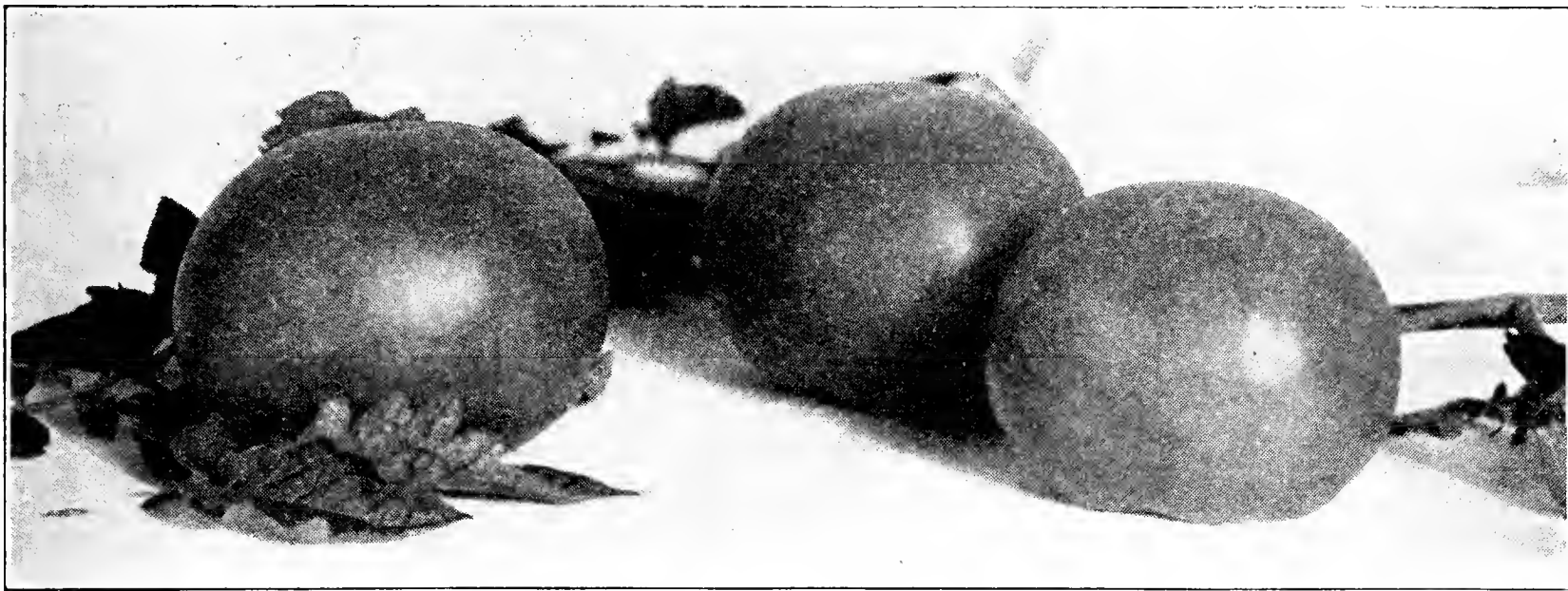
### Marglobe 114 days

This well known and very popular tomato was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and thoroughly tested in sections where wilt and rust diseases are destructive, meeting with great success. Produces medium size, smooth, deep globe shape, meaty, bright red fruits in clusters of 5 to 7. A heavy producer and excellent for market gardeners—also fine for home gardens.



*Marglobe Tomato*





*Stone Tomato*

## TOMATO—Main Crop Varieties (Continued)

### **Norton, Wilt Resistant** 120 days

Fruits medium size, smooth, solid, scarlet-red. Selected from the Stone by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A heavy producer on wilt-infested soils or on soils free of wilt. Excellent for canning. A long distance shipper and very satisfactory for home gardens.

### **Oxheart** 130 days

Fruits, large, smooth, purplish pink, almost seedless. Flesh is very thick and delicious. The name is derived from its shape which is large at stem end, tapering almost to a point. Vine growth open and spreading, fruits setting in clusters of 3 to 7. A new variety which is sure to be popular.

### **Ponderosa** 120 days

A purplish-pink variety. Also known as

“Beefsteak” because of its very thick, solid flesh and few seeds. Plants are of strong growth and the fruits are borne in clusters of 3 to 5. Fruits are mostly oblong in shape, usually ribbed and are of large size.

### **Stone** 115 days

A bright deep-scarlet variety. Fruits are medium size, somewhat flattened, smooth, solid and of the best table quality. Unsurpassed for slicing or canning. Vines are large, vigorous and very productive of uniform size fruit. A very popular variety all over the country.

### **Pritchard** 112 days

A midseason, scarlet-fruited variety. Disease resistant. Vigorous and productive. Fruits deep round.

## Small Fruited Varieties

### **Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry (Yellow)** 120 days

Not a true tomato. Sometimes called Strawberry Tomato. Small, round yellow fruits borne singly and enclosed in a thin, papery husk. Very sweet. Used mostly for pies and preserves.

The Following Small Fruited Tomatoes Are Grown For Preserves, Pickles or Decorative Purposes and Each Requires About 120 Days to Mature:

#### **Red Cherry**

Small round fruits,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. Bright scarlet. Used for salads and pickling.

#### **Red Peach**

Resembles a peach in size and shape. The skin is thin, covered with slight bloom and peels off like that of a peach.

#### **Red Pear**

Bright red fruits, 2 in. long, pear shaped. Has rich, distinctive flavor.

#### **Yellow Cherry**

Differs from Red Cherry only in color.

#### **Yellow Peach**

Differs from Red Peach only in color.

### **Yellow Pear**

Differs from Red Pear only in color.

### **Yellow Plum**

Fruit about 2 in. long and 1 in. through, the shape of a plum and lemon yellow in color.



*Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry*

# TURNIP

## White Fleshed Varieties

### Cow Horn Long White 65 days

This variety is pure white except a dash of green in the crown. Roots 12 to 15 in. long, 3 in. thick at shoulder. Looks much like a carrot only it is blunt at the end and usually has a crook. Chiefly grown for stock feed.

### Cow Horn Long Yellow (Yellow Borffelder) 65 days

This variety is identical to the Long White except that crown is yellow.

### Extra Early Purple Top Milan

40 days for table. A home and market garden variety. Very early. Also very fine for forcing. Tops small, strap leaved. Roots smooth and flat, 4 in. across, lower half white shading to purplish-red above. Flesh white, fine grained and sweet.

### Extra Early White Milan

40 days for table. An excellent white, home and market garden and forcing variety. Small strap leaved tops. Flat roots about 4 in. across. White flesh, tender and sweet. Desirable for Spring or Fall sowing.

### Pomeranian White Globe

Matures in 75 days. Mostly used for stock feed but young roots also good for table use. Roots round, 4 to 5 in. in diameter, smooth, pure white, very productive. Top large.

### Purple Top Strap Leaved 48 days

A home and market garden variety. Leaves short, narrow and erect. Roots flat, about 5 in. across, purplish over top, white below. The flesh is white, sweet and never stringy.

### Purple Top White Globe

57 days for table. The most popular variety for general planting. Roots round, 5 to 6 in. in diameter, purple or red across the top with pure white beneath. Flesh is white, fine grained and sweet when roots are  $2\frac{3}{4}$  or 3 in. in diameter.

### Seven Top for Turnip Greens 45 days

Grown for the tops which are excellent for greens and stock grazing. The roots are fibrous and of poor quality. May be left standing in the open ground during the winter, except in the extremely northern states. Extensively cultivated in the South.

### Shogoin or Japanese Foliage

Matures in 42 days. Adapted to table use for roots and greens. Quick growing and supplies large edible leaves and round, white



*Purple Top White Globe*

roots. Flesh is white, and of excellent quality. Leaves 18 in., bright green. Especially popular in the South where it has replaced the Seven Top.

### Snow Ball or Early Six Weeks

Matures in 50 days. A very early and perfectly formed, round, white turnip for garden use. Roots smooth and large. Flesh white and very mild. An excellent winter keeper.

### White Egg 50 days

Very popular in home gardens and with market gardeners. Roots egg-shaped, 3 in. long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, smooth and white. Half of root grows above ground. Flesh white and sweet.

## Yellow Fleshed Varieties

### Amber Globe 75 days

A yellow fleshed variety of good table quality but usually grown for stock. Large, smooth, globe-shaped roots, yellow tinged with green at the top. Flesh pale yellowish white, fine texture and sweet.

### Golden Ball or Orange Jelly 65 days

Round roots, 4 in. in diameter, smooth skin, color orange yellow. Flesh yellow, fine

grained, excellent quality. Recommended for home gardens and market gardens. A fine keeper.

### Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen

Matures in 85 days. Roots globular, slightly flattened, 5 in. in diameter, smooth. Upper part purplish red, lower part yellow. The flesh is yellow, tender, sugary and solid. Looks like rutabagas when matured. Excellent keeper. For table or for stock feed.



# RUTABAGA or SWEDISH TURNIPS

## American Purple Top 100 days

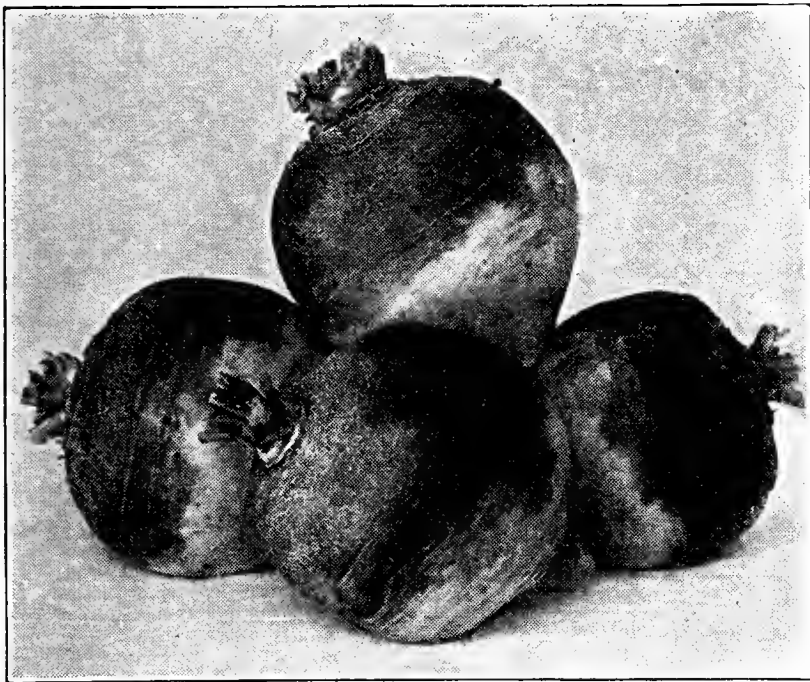
The standard variety grown for home use, market and storage. Roots large and globular, deep purplish red above ground, light yellow below, with medium short neck. Flesh a creamy yellow, of finest texture and flavor. A good yielder and keeper.

## Bangholm 100 days

Similar to American Purple Top.

## Canadian Gem or Universal 100 days

Roots round, flesh golden-yellow with purple top. Tops small with almost no neck. Hardy.



*Golden Neckless Purple Top*



*American Purple Top*

## Golden Neckless Purple Top 100 days

Similar to American Purple Top, except neck is very small.

## Hurst's Monarch 100 days

Large roots, deep globe or tankard shape, growing over half above ground. The skin, above ground is purple and yellow below. Flesh yellow, fine grained, sweet. A popular variety for table use and for stock feeding. Yields more per acre than other varieties.

## N. K. & Co.'s Prize Winner

A combination table and stock feed variety. Large roots, uniform in appearance, purple above ground, yellow below ground. Very productive in practically all soils.

## Sweet Russian 100 days

Excellent for table use and for stock feed. Large roots, nearly globe shaped, small neck. The skin is white with a green shade at the neck. White flesh, solid and sweet. An excellent keeper.

# HERBS

## Anise

An annual plant, 14 to 16 in. high. Grown for its aromatic seeds used in flavoring. Not the same as Florence Fennel, which is grown for root stalks.

## Balm

A low growing perennial with fragrant leaves like Lemon Verbena. Flavor is used in summer drinks. Leaves make tea used as a remedy in fevers. Yields oil used in perfumes.

## Basil, Sweet

A hardy annual 2 ft. tall. Leaves and shoots are used for soups, stews, etc. Yields oil used in perfumes.

## Borage 60 days

2 to 3 ft. high, coarse growth. A hardy annual with fuzzy foliage and blue, star-shaped flowers which are attractive to honey bees. Leaves give a cucumber flavor to salads and flowers an aromatic flavor to drinks.

## Caraway 60 days

A biennial plant 1½ to 2 ft. high with finely cut foliage and clusters of small white flowers. Produces aromatic seeds the second year to use for flavoring bread, cake, etc. Leaves used for flavoring soups, etc.

## Catnip or Catmint

A hardy perennial. The leaves and young shoots are used for seasoning. An excellent bee pasture. Plants 2 to 3 ft. tall.

## Coriander 60 days

A hardy annual growing 2 ft. high, with finely cut foliage and small white flowers. Seeds are used in flavoring confectionery and seasoning bakery goods.

## Dill 70 days

An annual which grows 2 ft. high. The young green stems are used for flavoring soups and sauces. The dried branches and seeds are much prized for flavoring dill pickles, and the seeds are used to season sauerkraut.

## HERBS (Continued)

### Fennel, Sweet

60 days

A hardy, perennial aromatic herb, growing about 3 ft. high. Branching plant with finely cut foliage. Young shoots are used in salads, soups and fish sauces. Seeds used in confectionery and for medicinal purposes.

### Horehound

A perennial herb with an aromatic odor and pungent taste. The leaf extract enters into the formulas of candies, cough syrups and lozenges.

### Hyssop

A hardy perennial with aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste. Plant 12 to 15 in. high. Extract used as stimulant and tonic.

### Lavender, True

60 days

A hardy perennial growing 2 ft. high. Used for the distillation of lavender water or dried for use in scenting linen.

### Marjoram, Sweet

A tender, perennial usually grown as an annual. Plant 14 in. high. Grown for the tender young shoots and leaves which are used green, or dried, for flavoring soups, dressing, etc.

### Pennyroyal

A low, creeping plant, ornamental for covering ground in damp, shady places. Supplies the medicinal properties for menthol pencils and headache cures.

### Rosemary

A hardy perennial, 24 in. tall, with fragrant odor and bitter taste. Leaves used in flavoring meats and soups. Flowers are principal ingredient in distillation of toilet waters.

### Rue

Hardy, bushy perennial 18 in. tall, having unpleasant odor and warm, bitter flavor. Used chiefly in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

### Saffron, Meadow

A hardy annual cultivated for its thistle-like yellow flowers which are used principally for coloring, sometimes for flavoring. Flowers should be picked while in full bloom. Plant 1 to 3 ft. high with prickly leaves.

### Sage, Broad Leaf

70 days

A hardy spreading perennial, 12 to 15 in. tall, with pleasant, aromatic odor and mild pungent flavor. The most commonly used herb for seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade.

### Savory, Summer

60 days

A hardy annual about 18 in. tall. Dried leaves, stems and flowers used for flavoring soups and dressings.

### Thyme, English

70 days

An aromatic perennial herb about 12 in. high, giving its best yield during the first two years. Leaves are used for flavoring soups, gravies, stews, sauces and dressings. Plants may be grown in perennial border as they are quite ornamental with their small lilac flowers.

### Wormwood

A perennial plant 2 to 3 ft. high of fragrant and spicy odor and very bitter taste. Leaves are used as a tonic, vermifuge and dressing for fresh bruises. Beneficial to chickens when planted in their yards.



*Selecting Early Scarlet Turnip Radishes for stock seed in Northrup, King & Co.'s breeding field. The roots are pulled, carefully selected for type and only perfect specimens transplanted for growing seed.*



# FLOWER SEEDS

**T**HE garden seed trade naturally gives first consideration to vegetables, since they are classed among life's necessities—but for all time, flowers have supplied one of the greatest pleasures of life and consequently have been and will always be in great demand. Everyone who maintains a home with even a small yard is a prospect for flower seeds. Dealers will find it profitable to push flower seed sales more. Our stocks are obtained, each year, from the world's choicest crops. Each lot is thoroughly tested in our laboratory and must meet our high requirements before being offered our dealers. Field tests, also, are made in our trial grounds. So far as it is possible we aim to live up to our slogan, "No better seeds at any price."

Flowers are divided into three classes—Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

**Annuals**—Plants which, when grown from seed, mature, flower and die in one year. This class of flowers is easily raised and adapted to special uses such as bedding, borders, backgrounds, rock gardens, etc. Many annuals are excellent for cutting—fragrant and colorful. May be planted for a succession of bloom all summer.

**Biennials**—Plants which live two years, usually blooming only during the second year.

**Perennials**—Plants which, when grown from seed, usually begin blooming the second year, and continue to live and bloom each succeeding year. In some instances, these plants bloom the first year, from seed.

In the following descriptive list, all varieties are listed by their common names, when such names are well known.

## **Ageratum, Blue (Floss Flower)**

A hardy annual growing 18 inches high. One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed. A rapid grower, early and constant bloomer, even in the hot, dry summer months. This variety useful for cutting. The dwarf varieties are used for borders and bedding.



*A Field of Asters Being Grown for Seed on an American Seed Farm.*

## ASTERS—Half Hardy Annuals

The aster is one of the finest annual garden flowers. Since it is so easy to grow and is available in several types and shades of color, it should win increasing popularity with flower gardeners. In a bedding display, for borders or for cut flowers it is always delightful. Requires rather rich soil and sunshine. For far northern states it should be started indoors for early blooms and best results.

### American Branching—Vick's

#### Branching

2½ feet

Half Hardy Annuals. This sort is very free blooming, producing double flowers of the broad-petaled type, slightly incurved and very lasting, closely resembling small chrysanthemums. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple.

### American Early Beauty

2½ feet

Vigorous, bushy plants producing large, fully double flowers on long, strong stems. Begin blooming about time Royal Asters have passed their prime, and should be very popular wherever early frosts are not to be feared. Separate colors offered. Crimson, lavender, rose, purple, white.

### Astermum

1½ to 2 feet

A beautiful strain of the Comet type, in size equal to the finest chrysanthemums. Flowers are large, with long, gracefully curved petals, borne on stems 12 to 15 inches long. Bloom a little before Crego Asters. Separate colors offered: Lavender, rose pink, white.

### Crimson Giant

2½ feet

Plant of upright growth, 30 inches tall, producing extra large, densely double flowers, on stems 15 to 18 inches long. Its color is a rich blood-crimson. An excellent bedding plant and especially desirable for cut flowers.

### Extra Early Express or Early Wonder

Comet Type—18 inches. An excellent extra early variety. Flowers are 3½ to 4 inches across, double, and borne on good stiff stems.

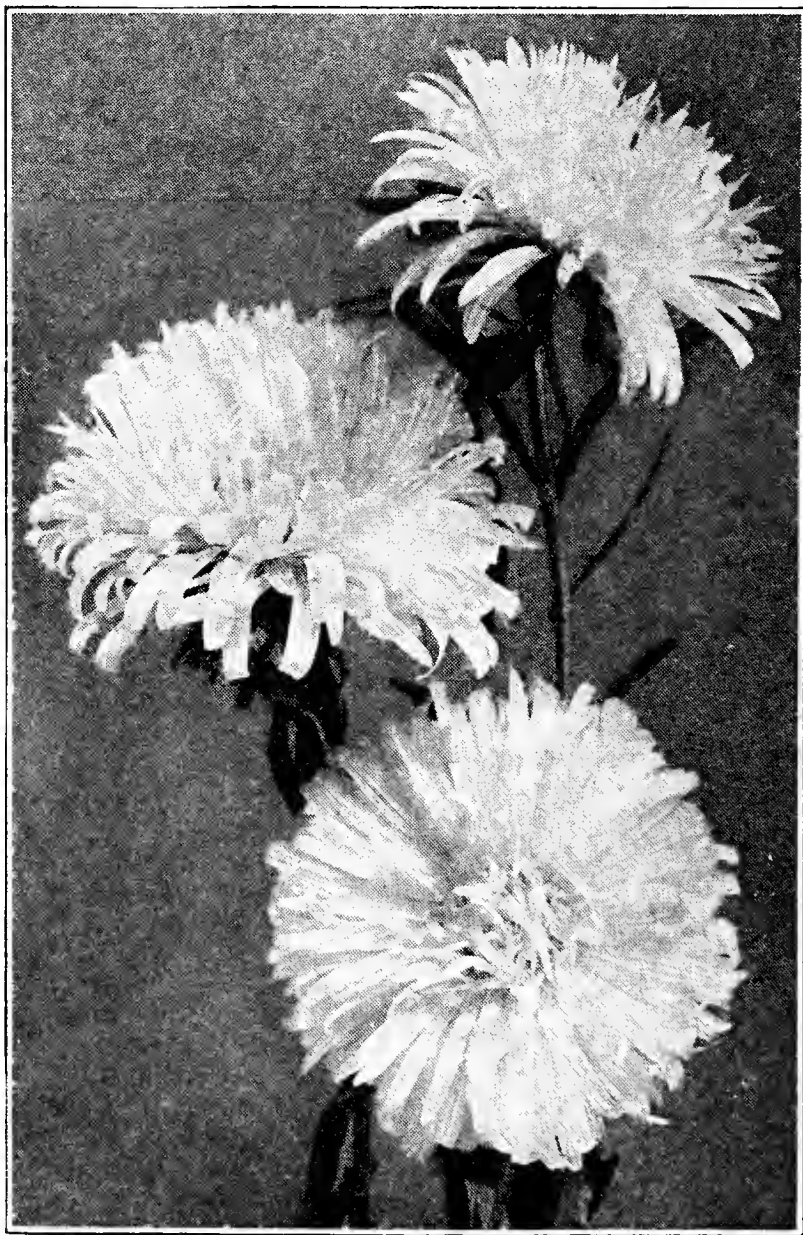
### Giant Comet

2 feet

Separate or Mixed Colors. Also known as Ostrich Plume because of their attractive, light, feathery appearance. This variety blooms in mid-season, immense double flowers often 6 inches in diameter, borne on long, strong stems. The very long petals are much curled and twisted. Separate colors: Crimson, lavender, white, pink, blue, purple and salmon.



*American Branching Aster*



*Giant Comet Aster*



## ASTERS (Continued)

### Heart of France 15 to 20 inches

A midseason variety, the largest flowering of the dark red sorts. It opens ruby-red and grows darker as its ages. The petals seem to have an ever changing glow and sheen, finally a soft, warm, velvety texture. The plant is large and nicely branched.

### Improved Crego 2 feet

(Similar to Giant Comet.)

### King (Needled Type) 2 feet

Entirely different from all the other asters in that the blooms are globular heads of narrow, tubular or quilled petals, those in the center being curled and incurved, completely covering the crown. Erect, sturdy habit, with long stems and blooming earlier than most late sorts.

### Lavender Gem 2 feet

A plant of the Ostrich Feather or Crego type, with lavender blooms having curled and twisted petals. The blooms are borne on long, stiff stems. A late midseason sort.

### Moreton Pink 24 to 30 inches

One of the Giant Crego type, double with long twisted petals. The color is a soft, delicate blush pink. The wide petals are gracefully curled. Blooms about 4 inches across. In great demand as a cut flower and available from early August until well into September.

### Ostrich Plume

(Similar to Giant Comet.)

### Queen of the Market 18 inches

Considered the best early among the Asters. Plant of spreading habit and very productive. Before most other asters begin to bud, this variety is blooming profusely. Blooms of good size, nearly round, beautifully formed, fully double, and carried on long graceful stems. Excellent for bedding. Separate colors—scarlet, rose, dark blue, lavender. Also offered in mixture.

### Royal Asters 2 feet

The best of the early midseason sorts. Plants of branching habit, with large flowers, very double, long, strong stems. The petals are broad and incurved or shell shaped. Vigorous growers, branching from the base of the plant. Remain in bloom a long time. Separate colors available. Lavender, pink, purple and white. Also offered in mixture.

### Bachelor's Button—Double Blue 2 ft.

*Centaurea Cyanus*—also known as Corn Flower. An old fashioned hardy annual easy to grow. Foliage is plain but blooms are very attractive, excellent for a mass or border of gorgeous blue color in the garden

and especially desirable for cut flowers. In bloom from early summer to hard frost. The mixed colors include blue, white, maroon, pink, red.

### Balloon Vine 5 to 10 feet

A hardy annual climber, also known as "Love-in-a-Puff." A quick growing plant with delicate foliage, in demand as a cover for fences, arches, garden houses, etc. Bears small white flowers followed by inflated seed pods about 1 inch in diameter, resembling small balloons. Succeeds well in light soils.

### Balsam or Lady Slipper 18 inches

An old-time popular hardy annual. Bushy plants grow rapidly and may be transplanted when of good size. Grow well in partial shade. The flowers are double as roses, frequently 2 inches in diameter. They are produced on short stems close to the central stalk. Leaves may be trimmed back if they hide the bloom. Plants require considerable moisture. Bloom in about 60 days.

### Blue Bonnet (*Lupinus Subcarnosus Texensis*) 18 inches

A hardy annual which produces long stemmed flower spikes bearing deep blue, pea shaped flowers. The foliage is a handsome green in the form of many narrow leaflets radiating from a center. Soil must be lime-free. This particular variety stands drouth better than other lupins.



*Blue Lace Flower*



*Orange King Calendula*

**Blue Lace Flower—Didiscus** 2½ feet

A hardy annual of great charm. It is somewhat slow to germinate but it is easy to grow and a constant bloomer. The plant bears umbrella-like clusters of pale lavender, tubular flowers with expanding rim petals. Attractive in the garden and very desirable as a cut flower.

**Bouncing Bet (Saponaria Vaccaria**

Rosea) 2 feet

A hardy annual, also known as Soapwort. A popular edging plant. Produces dense trailing growth which is covered with starry, little, rosy-scarlet blossoms throughout the summer. Bloom quite similar to Gypsophila.

**Calendula—Pot Marigold** 18 inches

An old time, hardy annual favorite which succeeds almost everywhere. Very showy in the garden and most attractive as a cut flower. Bushy plants. Blooms disc-like and very double.

**Orange King**—An extra fine calendula, producing dark orange-red blossoms averaging about 3 inches across.

**Mixed**—All the double sorts in an excellent mixture producing flowers ranging through the various shades of orange and yellow.

**California Poppy—Eschscholtzia**

12 inches. The state flower of California. This brilliant hardy annual is very easily grown and does well over the whole coun-

try. The foliage is finely cut and blue-green in color. The blossoms are saucer shaped, of rich yellow color, about 2 inches across. Sow the seeds where the plants are to remain.

**Calliopsis, Coronata Maxima** 2 feet

Bright, showy, hardy annual, also known as Tickseed. Plants of easiest culture doing well in any sunny location, blooming all summer. Excellent for massing and cutting. Sow seed where plants are to grow. Blooms pure golden yellow, 2 inches across, borne on long, wiry stems.

**Canary Bird Vine** 10 feet

A hardy annual climber with delicate cut leaves and dainty, yellow flowers resembling a canary bird. A rapid growing plant and a profuse bloomer. Does best in a warm, sunny location, and should have a trellis.

**Candytuft** 1 foot

This hardy annual is one of our best plants for edging, bedding and cutting. They bear terminal clusters of small flowers. Fairly rich soil, plenty of sunshine and moderate watering grow them best.

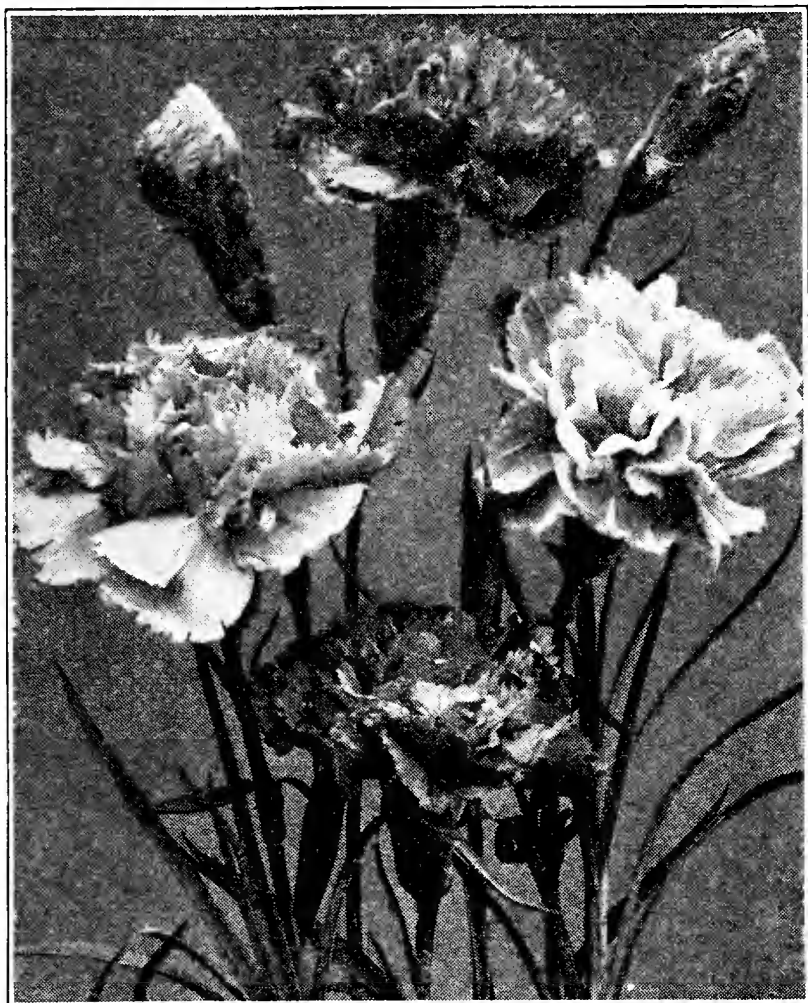
**Canterbury Bells** 2 feet

A hardy biennial, bearing cup shaped, single flowers in blue, white and pink. Especially beautiful in the hardy border. Medium rich soil is preferred. They do well in half shady spots. Easily grown from seeds.



*California Poppy—Eschscholtzia*





*Carnation*

**Carnation—Early Flowering 15 inches**

A very showy and handsome type of annual carnation (Marguerite). Blooms in four months after seeding. Fine bushy plants producing exquisitely fragrant, double flowers. Colorful in the garden and fine for cutting. Where winters are not severe they can be wintered with slight protection, or potted for house use.

**Castor Beans 6 to 10 feet**

This very showy, ornamental plant is classed as a tender perennial but is planted as an annual over the greater part of the country. Stately, tropical growth with brilliantly colored spikes of seed pods. Rapid grower, requiring rich soil and plenty of water. Some gardeners say moles will not live in gardens where castor beans are growing. Several varieties provide varied colorings and sizes of growth.

**Chinese Lantern Plant—Physalis**

*Francheti* 18 inches

This hardy perennial ornament plant has come into favor for its brilliant orange-scarlet lantern shaped fruit pods. These pods are usually produced the second year. The plant is an addition to any perennial border, the yellow and brown flowers being quite pleasing.

**Chrysanthemum—Eastern Star 20 ins.**

This hardy annual is a summer blooming sort, easy to grow and a fine addition to any garden. Flowers are of the daisy type with delicate primrose petals and brown center. Free-blooming, bearing the flowers on long, stiff stems.

**Chrysanthemum, Single Annual Mixed**

20 inches. A mixture of annual chrysanthemums similar to Eastern Star, but with different colors in petals and centers.

**Clarkia Elegans, Double Mixed 2 feet**

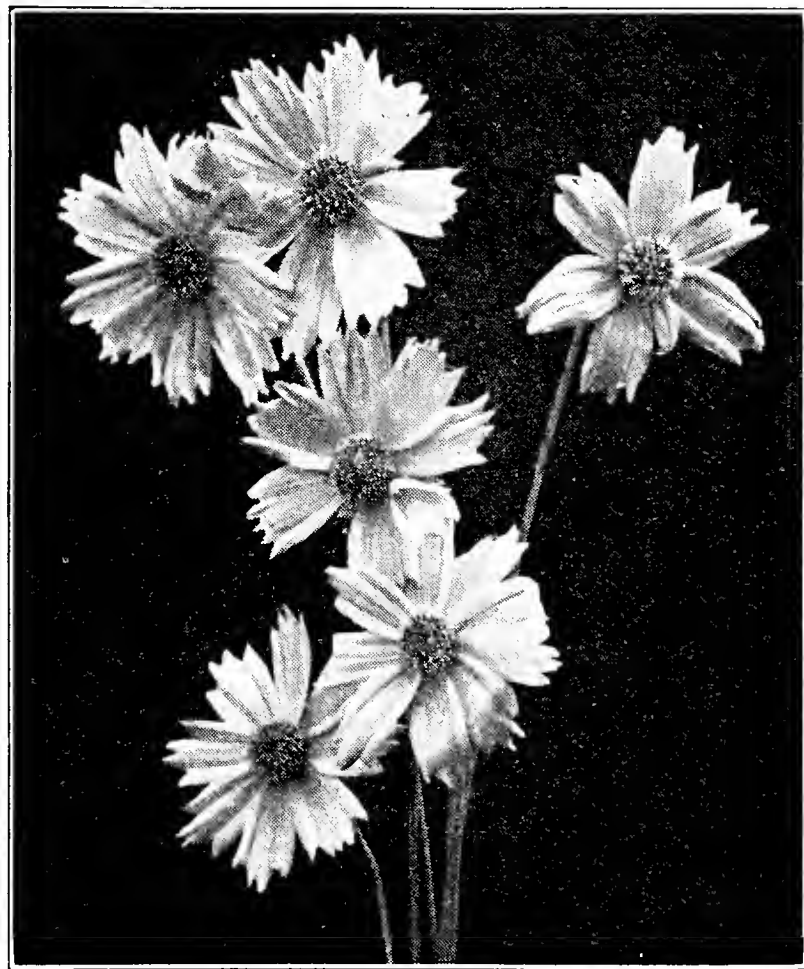
A graceful and popular hardy annual which is excellent for borders, beds or cut flowers. Erect, bushy plants with attractive light green foliage. Rapid growers and constant bloomers. The stalks bear quantities of delicately colored double flowers in shades of red, white, pink and purple. Each stalk resembles a spray of Flowering Almond, and the blooms are placed axially along its length. Each bloom about 1 inch across, resembling a small carnation. Do well in sun or shade.

**Coreopsis or Calliopsis Mixed**

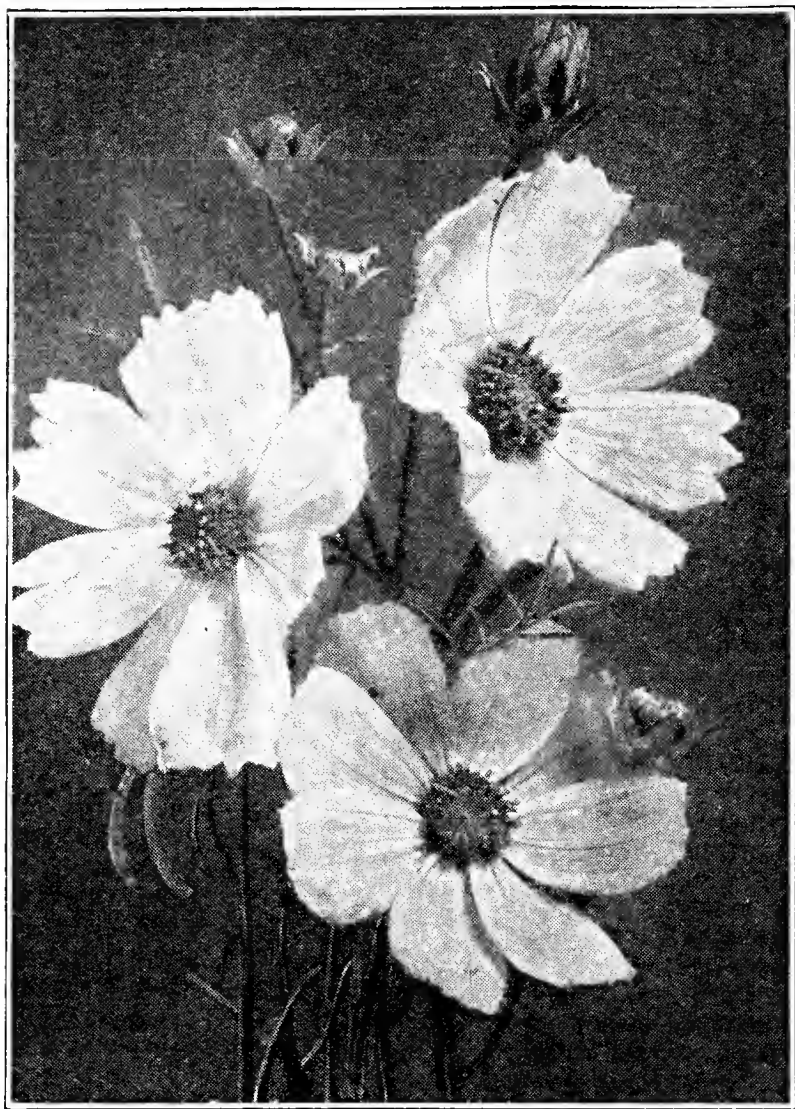
18 to 24 inches. Many varieties of this hardy annual, very satisfactory for beds and borders. Blooms from early summer to frost. Plants bushy with attractive foliage, covered with a mass of bloom, ranging in colors through yellow, golden and crimson. Flowers up to 2 inches across, excellent for cutting.

**Coreopsis, Lanceolata Grandiflora**

2 to 3 feet. This is the hardy perennial Calliopsis. Fine bushy plants. The bright yellow flowers, about 2½ inches across, are borne on long, wiry, graceful stems. Blooms resemble daisies, and have broad fluted petals with ends attractively cut. In blossom over a long period and when cut are long-lasting. They flower the first year from seed.



*Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora*

*Cosmos***Cosmidium 2 feet**

This hardy annual is somewhat unknown to the gardening public and is sure to grow in popularity. Similar to the Calliopsis but flower stems are much longer. Blooms are 1½ to 2 inches across with overlapping petals of rich old gold and large brown centers. Continuous bloomers over a long period.

**Cosmos—Early Flowering Mixed 4 ft.**

One of the most popular of all hardy annuals. A single type producing white, pink, and crimson flowers. Plants are of bushy habit with feathery light green foliage, making very pleasing backgrounds or screens. The flowers are about 3 inches across with broad, fluted, overlapping petals. Long, graceful stems make them especially attractive for cutting.

**Cypress Vine—Mixed 10 feet**

A hardy annual climber, producing delicate fern-like foliage and a profusion of star shaped, scarlet and white blossoms from midsummer until frost. Adaptable for training on a light, ornamental trellis.

**Evening Scented Stock—(Matthiola Bicornis) 15 inches**

Most easily grown hardy annual border plant. Odd gray-green foliage. The flowers emit a delightfully fragrant odor in the eve-

ning or after a shower. Long, curious seed pods with double horn-like ends. Its greatest attraction is its perfume, which fills the whole yard.

**Everlastings, Globe Amaranth 24 ins.**

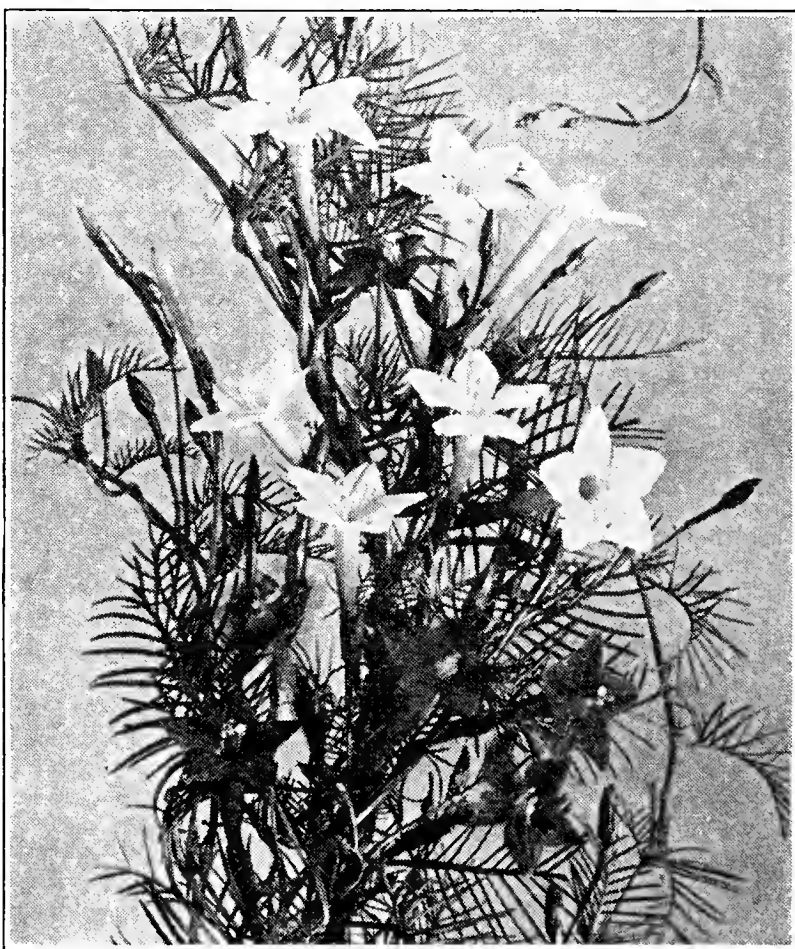
This hardy annual Straw Flower produces bushy, symmetrical plants much desired for beds, made especially attractive by its blooms which are clover-like, only coarser and more fibrous. These purplish-red, white and striped blooms are excellent everlastings, carrying through the winter nicely in dry bouquets.

**Everlastings—Helichrysum**

Monster Double, 2½ feet. A beautiful, hardy annual everlasting. Flowers are very attractive when growing, and make exceptionally attractive winter bouquets if cut when partially open and dried in a cool place, heads downward. The centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals, with the stiff, pointed, outer petals growing in saucer shape. A wide range of brilliant and soft colors.

**Forget-me-not, Myosotis Alpestris**

8 to 12 inches. Beautiful little half hardy perennial plants suitable for borders, rock garden planting or potting for indoor decoration. If seeded in early spring, it will bloom the first year, or it may be sown in summer or early fall for blooms the next summer. To carry over the winter it must have protection. Moist and somewhat shady situations are required. The dainty, five petalled, blue flowers make their appearance in early Spring.

*Cypress Vine*





*Everlastings—Helichrysum*

**Four O'clock (Marvel of Peru) 2 feet**

A tender perennial which is usually treated as an annual. Fine, bushy plants suitable as a hedge or low screen. The brilliant, tubular flowers open about four in the afternoon and remain open until the next morning. Grow in almost all soils and in unfavorable weather. Sweet scented. Bloom, from midsummer to frost. Roots may be stored over winter and replanted the following spring.

**Gaillardia, Double Mixed 18 inches**

A very popular hardy annual. Large heads of bright yellow and red flowers, very double with quilled petals, suitable for bouquets. Should be sown where plants are to remain. Bloom from early summer until late in Fall.

**Gaillardia Grandiflora 2 feet**

A hardy perennial, which is one of our finest garden flowers. The blooms are 2 to 3 inches across on fine bare stems excellent for cutting; single, with rich maroon centers circled by orange edges. In flower from June until frost.

**Godetia Grandiflora 2 feet**

Double Tall Flowering Mixed. A hardy annual very valuable for bedding and borders. For mass effects it is delightful. The satiny, cup-shaped flowers in shades of rose, red or pink, are borne on long spikes. Do best in rather poor soil.

**Gypsophila Elegans Gr. Alba 2 feet**  
(Baby's Breath)

A hardy annual, improved strain, with panicles of single, star-shaped white flowers. Much in demand for cutting and

combining with other flowers for bouquets, etc. Thrives almost everywhere.

**Gypsophila Elegans Grandiflora Rose**

Same as above variety except color—rose instead of white.

**Hollyhock, Double—Choicest Mixed**

5 to 10 feet. A hardy perennial of upright growth unequalled, as a background or screen. The beautiful long spikes filled with blooms, 3 inches across and growing close together on the stalks, make a dazzling display. Given rich soil and a location where plenty of water can be supplied, hollyhocks will grow and bloom freely for years. Colors: Scarlet, maroon, rose, yellow, pink, white.

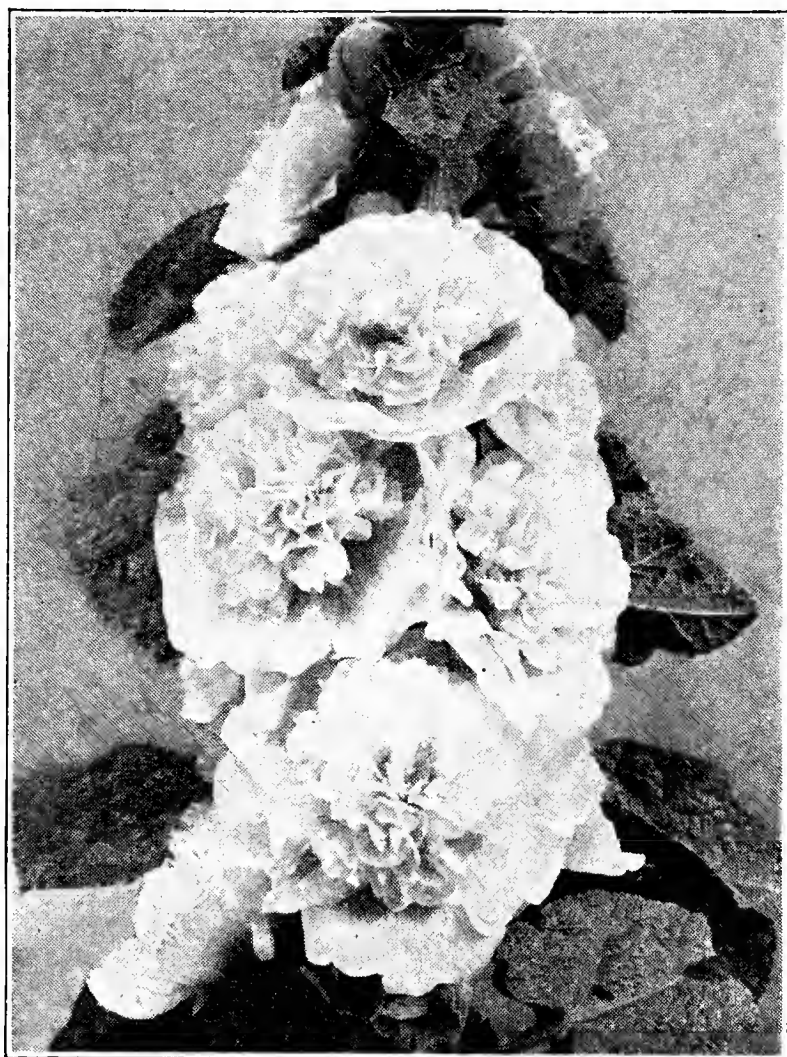
**Hyacinth Bean, Dolichos, Mixed 10 ft.**

This hardy annual climber is rapid growing and free flowering with pea-shaped blooms white to rich violet purple in color, on erect spikes, followed by ornamental pods of purple and white. Plant growth is somewhat similar to that of a pole bean, having heart-shaped leaves. The blossoms are fragrant.

**Japanese Hop Vine**

**Humulus Japonicus 15 feet**

A hardy annual climber which is not affected noticeably by heat, drouth or insects. The foliage resembles the common hop, is rapid growing and dense. The rough, lobed leaves are variegated with green, yellow and white. White flowers are borne in clusters.



*Double Hollyhocks*

*African Marigold***Job's Tears, Coix Lachrymae** 2 feet

A hardy annual ornamental grass with broad corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. These seeds have medicinal value and are used as beads. The leaves are used as greens in making bouquets.

**Kochia Childsii—Summer Cypress**

2½ feet. This hardy annual, known also as "Mexican Fire Bush" is an excellent hedge or background plant. It grows into dense bush form, very symmetrical and with very fine cut, green foliage. After a frost the foliage turns a beautiful bronze red.

**Larkspur—Tall Stock Flowered**

Dark blue—2 to 3 feet. Very popular annual of branching growth and with soft green finely cut foliage and tall spikes of dark blue flowers. An early bloomer staying in flower all summer. Excellent for several kinds of garden planting and a most attractive cut flower. This is the annual Delphinium.

**Larkspur—Tall Stock Flowered**

Lustrous Carmine. Same as above except the color.

**Larkspur—Tall Stock Flowered**

Mixed. Same as above except that instead of single color, a mixture of color is provided.

**Lupins—Annual Mixed** 2 feet

A hardy annual which is especially popular for mixed borders, beds and for cutting.

The foliage is a handsome green, leaves being in the form of many long narrow shoots radiating from a center. Plants are of robust branching habit, and the spikes contain pea-shaped flowers over most of their length. If spikes are picked as they mature, the plants will continue to bloom for a long time. Semi-shade preferred and seeds should be sown where plants are to remain.

**Marigold—African . . . .** 2½ feet

A hardy annual of dense, bushy habit with finely cut bright green foliage. The blooms are large, frequently 3 inches across, globular in shape, composed of a compact mass of tubular or quilled petals in very regular arrangements. Predominating shades are orange and lemon. A very satisfactory garden flower for summer and autumn. Also excellent for cutting, but emits an extra pungent odor if stems or flowers are bruised.

**Marigold—French (Tall, Double)**

24 inches. A hardy annual of the same general family as the variety above, but differing in flower growth and colorings—some of the sorts being beautifully striped and spotted. The plants are symmetrical, bushy and attractive for bedding and edging. Bear flowers over a long period.

**Mignonette (Reseda) Sweet** 12 inches

A hardy annual which derives its great popularity from its fragrance. The plant is of rather rambling, branching growth, with dark green leaves. The branches bear cone shaped spikes of closely set blossoms. Does well in the sun as well as in partial shade. For cutting it is used mainly in combination with showier flowers, supplying the fragrance.

*Dwarf Nasturtiums*



## Mixed Annuals

(See Old Fashioned Garden.)

### Morning Glory Tall or Running

15 to 20 feet

New sorts of this wonderful hardy annual have come to us in recent years from Japan and Brazil. They produce larger blooms, richer colors, with many beautiful variations, stripings and blotchings. Very quick growth covering porches, trellises and fences. Soak the seed several hours in warm water before planting.

### Moss Rose—Portulaca

6 inches

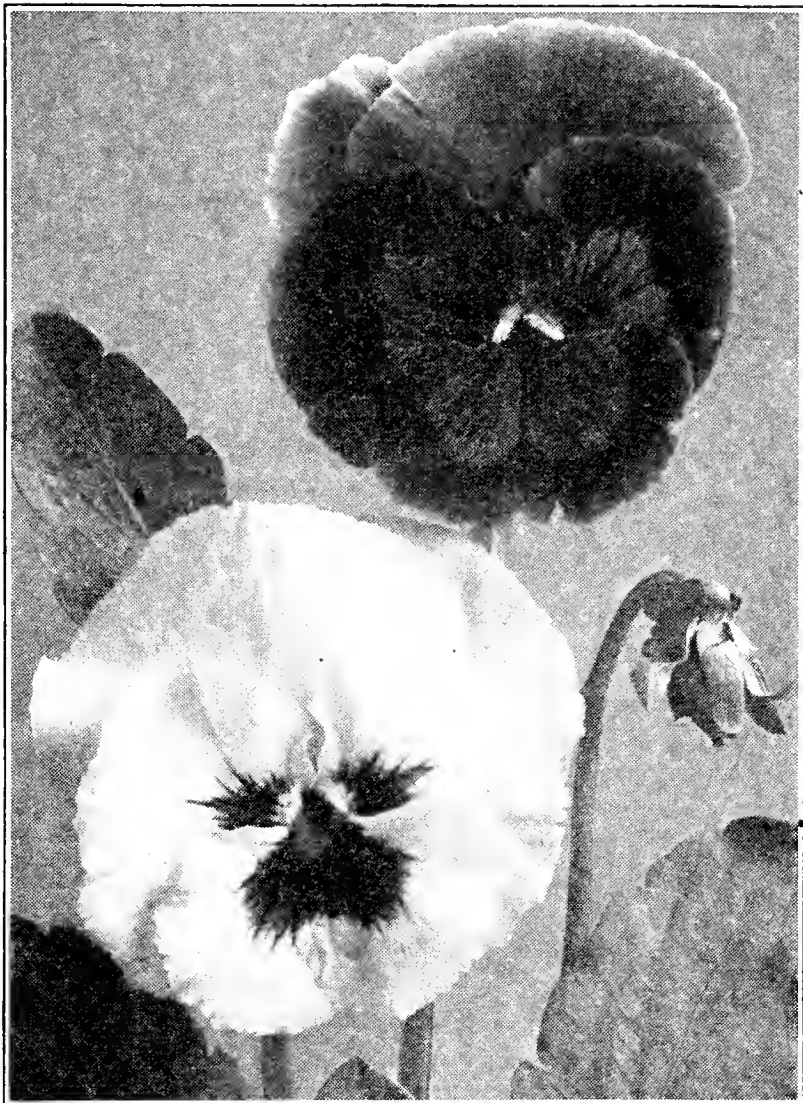
This little hardy annual is unrivalled for brilliance among plants of low growth. Also called "Sun Plant" because it thrives in very sunny locations. Plant of low spreading habit, with small stems tinted red, and small quill-shaped leaves which gives it a mossy appearance. Blossoms cup-shaped and glossy, about 1 inch across, the common colors being orange and rose. Very prolific. Now used in rock gardens.

### Nasturtiums

This hardy annual is a native of Peru. It has won a high place for itself in popular favor through its beauty, ease of culture, adaptability to many uses and long periods of bloom. It grows well all over the United States providing it has moderately good soil, in a well-drained sunny location. Begins blooming early and will continue up to frost if flowers are picked before seed forms. The circular leaves and large blooms are borne on long thin stems suitable for cutting. The five-petalled flowers with open, hairy throats and trailing spurs run almost the whole range of colors, excepting blue, green and white.



*Painted Tongue—Salpiglossis*



*Giant Fancy Pansy*

### Dwarf—All Colors Mixed 12 inches

This low-growing sort, also known as "Tom Thumb," is used mainly for bedding borders and boxes.

### Dwarf—Named Varieties 12 inches

Same as above except that we supply them in separate colors including terra cotta, crimson, yellow, rose, salmon.

### Tall or Running—All Colors Mixed

5 feet. This sort produces the largest and finest formed flowers. It is used to best advantage on trellises, walls, fences, etc.

### Tall—Named Varieties

Supplied in the same separate colors as the Dwarf, listed above.

### Nemophila, Blue 6 inches

A hardy annual known also as "Baby Blue Eyes." A native wild flower of California domesticated to be of excellent use as a border plant or for bedding. Plant is of spreading habit with bright green, hairy leaves, and covered with saucer-shaped blue flowers about 1 inch across. Should be planted in spring, in the location where the plants are to grow.

### Nigella (Love in the Mist or Devil in the Bush) 18 inches

This peculiar, hardy annual gets its name from its odd blue blossom which is partly concealed in the dense feathery foliage. The plant grows in oval-bush form, and requires very little care in any garden. The seed pods are as curious looking as the blooms.

## Old Fashioned Garden

This is a mixture of many varieties of annual flowers including the sorts so popular in the old gardens of years ago. Beds or borders seeded to this mixture are always a source of interest and many surprises. Includes both tall and dwarf varieties.

### Painted Tongue—*Salpiglossis* 2½ ft.

Many have called it the orchid of hardy annual flowers. It has individuality and colorings found in no other variety. The blooms are funnel-shaped, something like a petunia, only larger, and are borne on long stems. Several blooms are sometimes on one stem. The range of colors includes blue, brown, red, purple, rose and violet, and nearly every flower is veined with a glint of gold. The color veining in all the blooms is marvelous. Of easy culture, blooms during June, July, August.

## PANSY

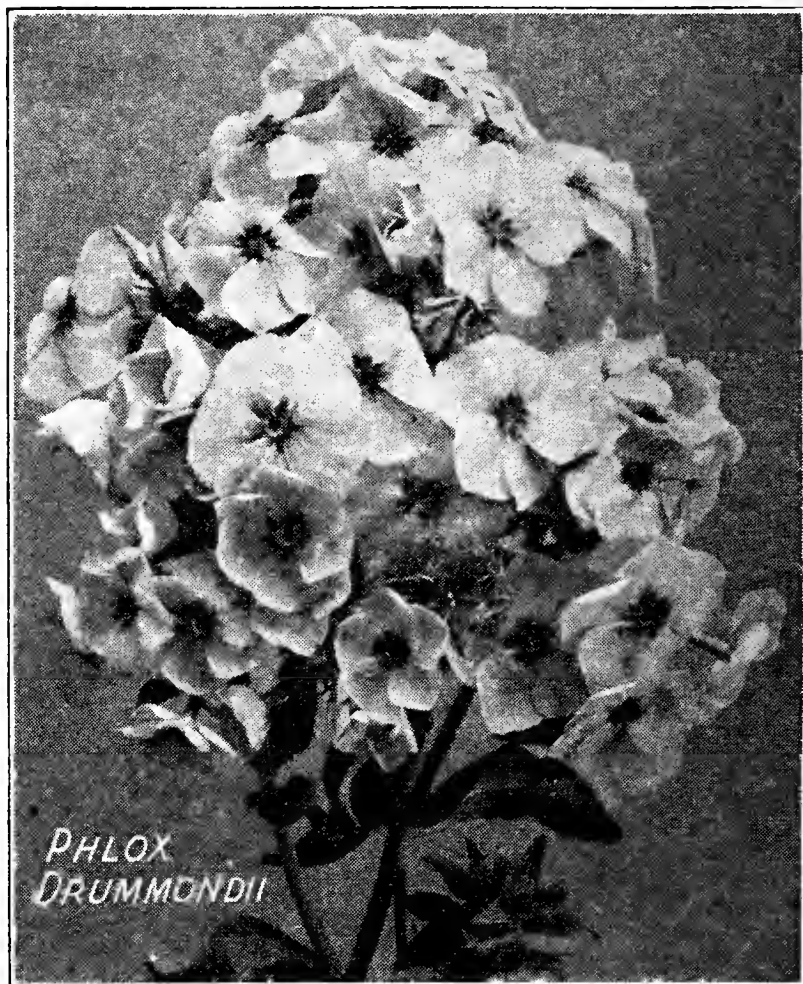
This hardy annual is a favorite everywhere. The bright, smiling faces of pansies give cheer all through the late Spring, Summer and Fall. A moist, sunny location with rich, loamy soil is required for best results. Cool weather produces larger blooms. Some specialists claim the plants must be transplanted twice to get large flowers—once from a seed box to a bed and then to an open garden.

### Bugnot

A superb, blotched sort with extra large flowers in brown-red and bronze shades.



*Pinks or Dianthus*



*Phlox Drummondii*

### Cassiers—3 and 5 Blotched

A giant fancy sort, mostly delicate light shades with dark blotches.

### Germania or Masterpiece

Curled and fluted. The border of each petal is much curled or ruffled, giving the flower the appearance of being double. Dark velvety shades predominate.

### Orchid Flowered Mixture

A type quite recently introduced, with petals beautifully ruffled and waved. Rare light shades.

### Parisian—Fine Mixture

A very showy mixture of vigorous, compact growth. A fine bedding strain.

### Fine—All Colors Mixed

A mixture of low price, and very satisfactory quality for bedding purposes.

### Giant Fancy—All Colors Mixed

A mixture of large flowering sorts.

### N. K. & Co.'s Sterling

This mixture is as fine as we are able to obtain. The blooms are unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking.

### Giant Trimardeau—Mixed

This mixture has a complete color range but the more popular shades are the dark ones. Flowers well rounded and not quite so large as some of the other varieties. This is an excellent mixture for those who do not require the extra large blooms.





*Salvia Splendens*

**Pansy, Giant Trimardeau—Named Varieties**

Named varieties including shades of dark purple, cardinal, rose, gold, yellow, blue, maroon-black, white and wine-red.

**Petunia—All Colors Mixed**

18 inches to 2 feet. A mixture of medium size sorts, with profuse blooming habits. Bushy plants for massing in beds or for use in flower boxes, urns, etc. Trumpet or tubular shaped flowers about 2 inches across. Bloom 2 months after seeding and continuously until frost. A wide range of colors.

**Petunia, Blue** 18 inches to 2 feet

Plants of the same sort as described under Petunia, Mixed. This sort produces flowers of one color, a deep sky blue.

**Petunia, Pink** 18 inches to 2 feet

Same as Petunia Blue except that color is a rosy pink.

**Phlox Drummondii** 12 inches

A hardy annual producing bushy plants carrying many broad, flat-topped clusters of disc-like, five petalled flowers, each about three-fourths inch in diameter. They are especially enjoyed for their brilliant colorings and length of blooming period. Excellent for beds and borders. Succeed in almost any sunny location.

**Pinks or Dianthus**

1 foot

An old-fashioned hardy annual which is very popular for massing, borders and for cutting. Stems are of good length for cutting. Flowers are often 2 inches across. Leaves are narrow and bright green. These plants are really biennials but are generally treated as annuals, as they bloom the first year from seed, if placed in a sunny location, with good soil. The double sorts are nearly as fine for cutting as carnations. Many of the varieties are fragrant.

**Poppy, American Legion** 20 inches

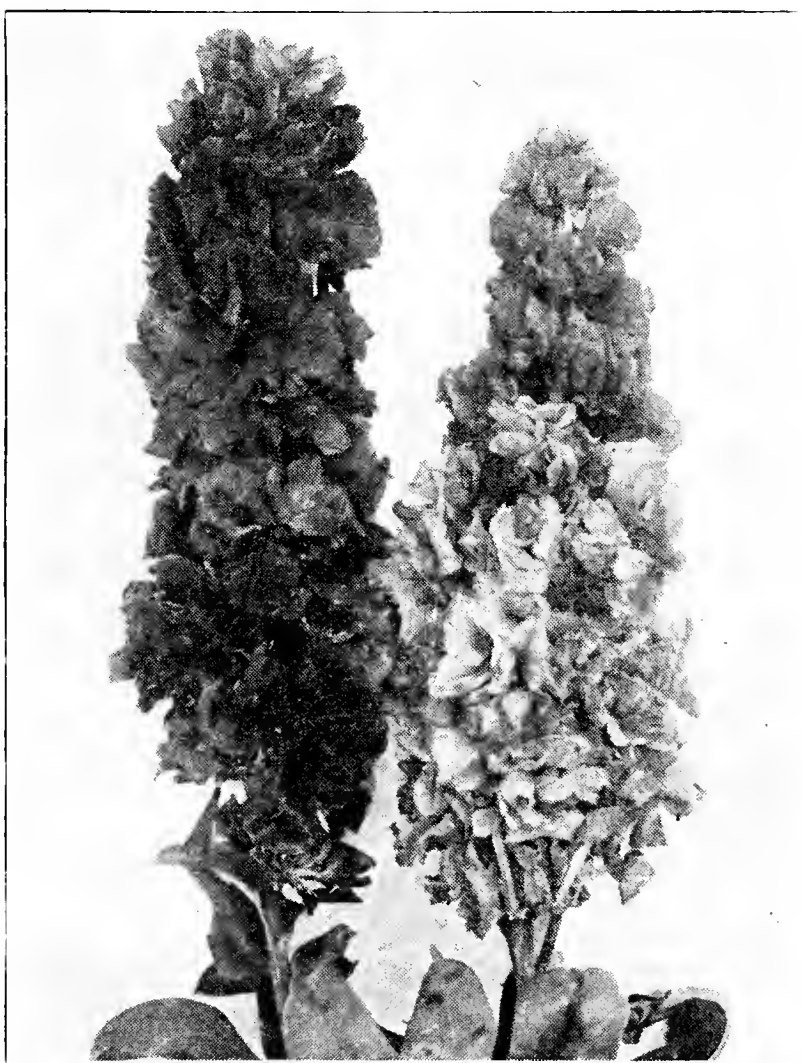
One of the most beautiful, satiny, annual poppies. The plants are of erect growth, bushy, with deeply cut foliage, slender hairy stems. The blooms are large, single, rich scarlet petals, yellow anthers and a white cross at the center. Bloom in the Summer from seed sown in the Spring.

**Poppy, Double—All Colors Mixed**

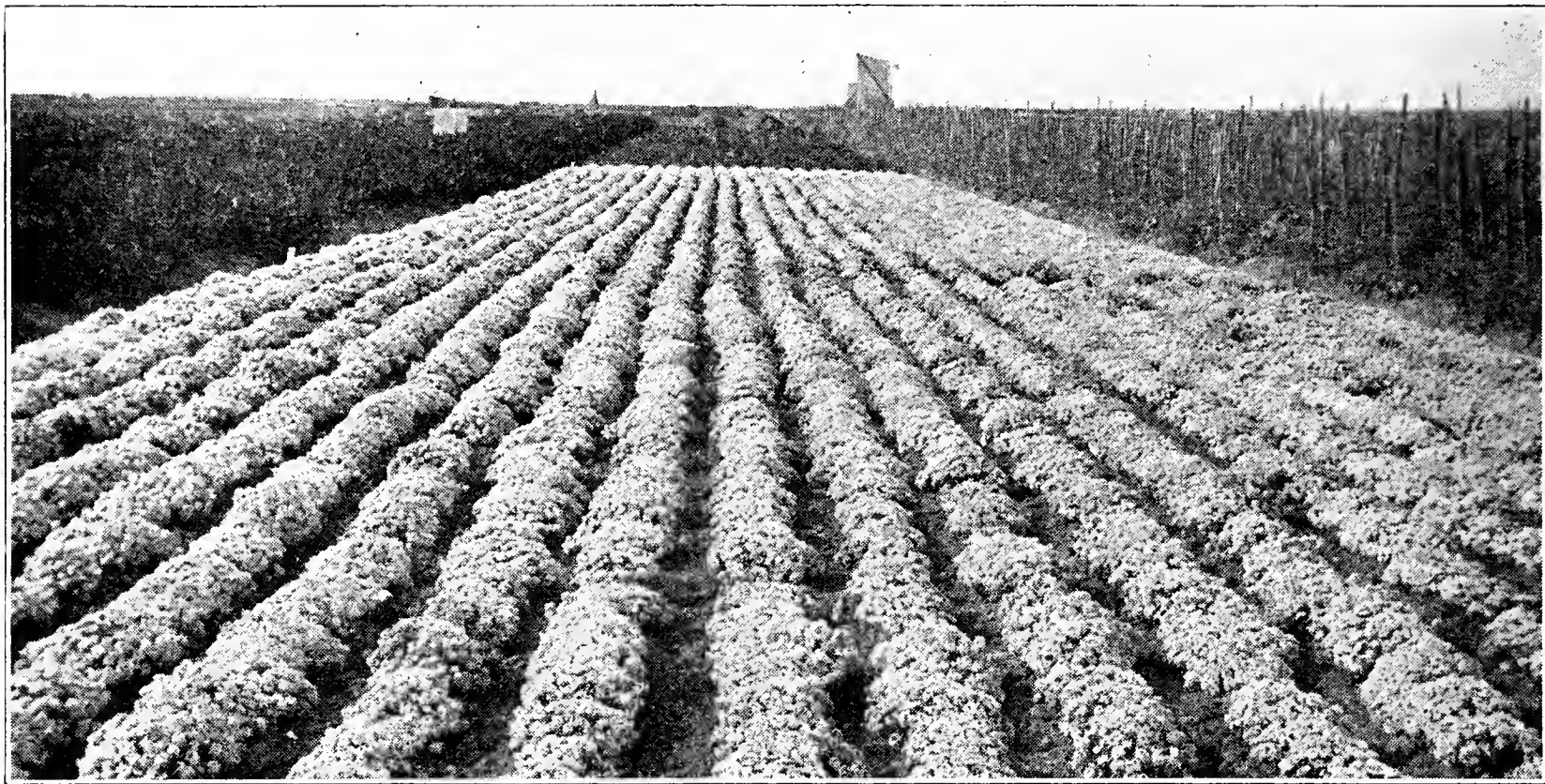
20 inches. A very fine mixture of the best annual double poppies in a great range of gorgeous colors, and all types of blooms.

**Poppy, Single—All Colors Mixed**

20 inches. A mixture of the popular single, annual varieties, embracing the newest delicate colors and combinations, and several types of flowers.



*Stocks—Large Flowering Ten Weeks*



*Sweet Alyssum Growing for Seed*

### **Salvia Splendens**

2 feet

A tender perennial but generally used as an annual. Also known as Scarlet Sage. This particular variety is the largest and most brilliant. Plants are bushy and covered with countless spikes of tubular florets, from July until frost. The bright scarlet color makes this plant very desirable for beds, borders, boxes, etc. Plant seed in boxes indoors in March and transplant to open soil in May or plant in open garden when it is quite warm.

### **Scabiosa, Mourning Bride**

2½ feet

This hardy annual, also known as Pin Cushion Flower, blooms from July until frost, if flowers and seed pods are picked. The abundance and long period of richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems, make it one of the most useful decorative plants in the garden. Flower heads about 2 inches across, made up of florets surrounding a thimble-shaped cone, giving it a fancied resemblance to a pin cushion. Soft shades of blue, red, yellow, white, etc. Bees and butterflies are attracted to this flower.

### **Scarlet Flax (Linum Grand. Rubrum)**

18 inches. A hardy annual, producing clusters of glossy, bright red, saucer-shaped flowers with dark centers. Plants of dainty appearance, but effective in beds and borders. Successive sowings prolong the blooming season.

### **Snapdragon—(Antirrhinum)—All**

**Colors Mixed**

2 feet

A hardy annual which is admired by everyone and easy to grow almost everywhere. For gorgeous and varied coloring, few flowers can match snapdragons. The long spikes bearing the large, fragrant, interesting blooms may be enjoyed all through the Summer and Fall if the seed

Pods are nipped off. Excellent for bedding and cut flowers. Easily raised from seed in good soil and in a sunny location.

### **Snow on the Mountain—(Euphorbia)**

2 feet. A hardy annual foliage plant very popular for borders. In early growth the graceful branches bear bright green leaves but later in the season they become edged with silvery white. Grows in poor soil, if in a sunny location.

### **Stocks—Large Flowering, Ten Weeks**

12 to 15 inches. A popular, hardy annual with plants of branching habit bearing handsome spikes of double, rosette-like blossoms on fine stems. For brilliance and diversity of color, fragrance and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Plants may be potted in the Fall and they will continue to bloom indoors during the winter.

### **Sunflower—(Helianthus)—Annual**

**Dwarf, Double Yellow** 3 to 4 ft.

A hardy annual very popular for borders, backgrounds, etc., and for cutting. Many flowers on each stock, blooming over a long period. The flowers are large, double, deep yellow.

### **Sweet Alyssum**

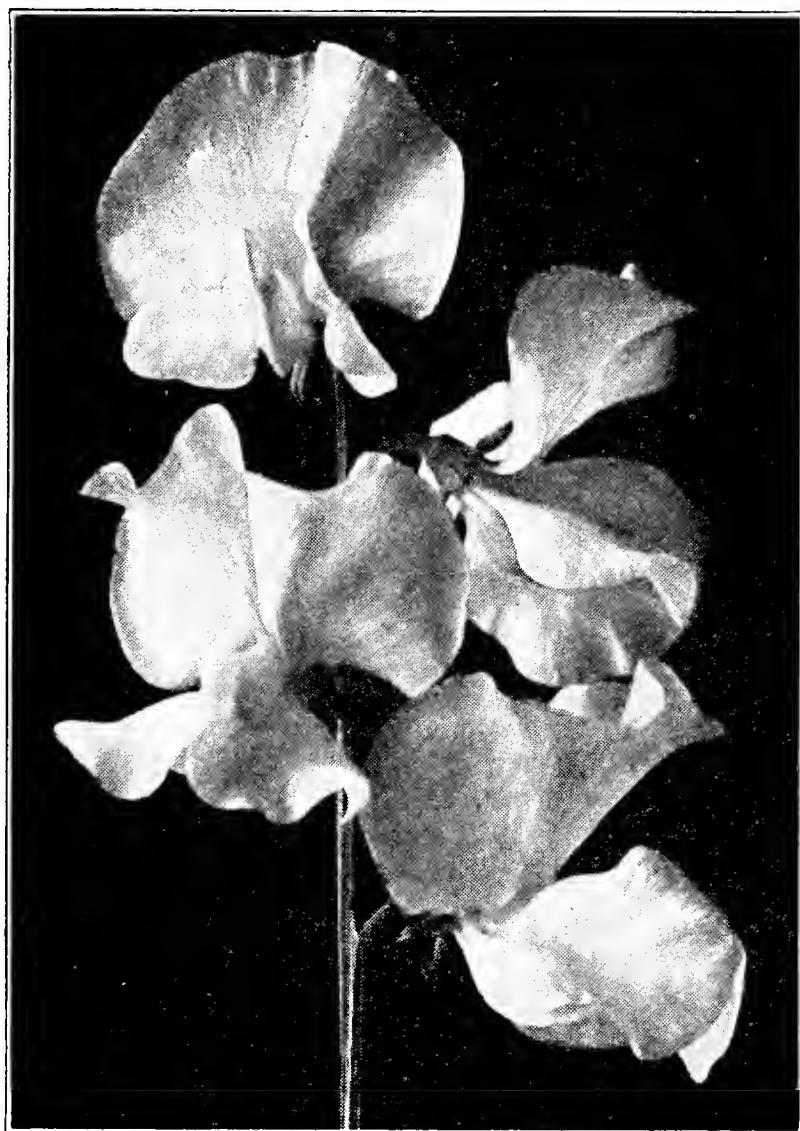
10 inches

One of the most widely planted hardy annuals. A very fragrant edging plant which starts to bloom in early summer and continues until frost. The clusters of small, white, cross-shaped flowers are excellent for small bouquets. Cut it back when it is through blooming and it will bloom again.





*Sybil Henshaw—A Rich Crimson Spencer*



*Youth—Pure White Spencer with  
Pink Picotee*

## SWEET PEAS—Late Flowering Spencers (Hardy Annual, 6 Feet)

The Late Flowering Spencers are vigorous growers and prodigious bloomers. The vines are branching, bearing large blossoms on long, stiff stems—usually three blooms or more on a stem. The flowers have upright standards beautifully waved or frilled, graceful wings and open keel. This is the Spencer which has been most commonly grown by the gardening public.

### Named Varieties

Each named variety offered here is the best and most up-to-date sort in its color class. Recommended by the National Sweet Pea Society.

#### **Avalanche**

Pure white. Very large and gorgeously frilled flower.

#### **Bonfire**

Cherry pink, cream wings.

#### **Charming**

Deep cerise with a salmon sheen.

#### **Delightful**

A deep cerise suffused with orange.

#### **Elegance**

Blush lilac suffused pink.

#### **Huntsman**

Bright scarlet and perfectly sunproof.

#### **Ivory Picture**

Ivory cream. A long stemmed flower of large size and good form.

#### **King Mauve**

Mauve.

#### **Magnet**

A very brilliant cream-pink of delightful richness.

#### **Olympia**

Rich deep purple.

#### **Picture**

Cream pink, with deeper flush on the wings. Very large.

#### **Pinkie**

Clear deep pink. Beautiful flowers on long stems.

#### **Powerscourt**

A pure lavender. One of the finest.

#### **Reflection**

Rich mid-blue. A new variety of large size, heavy texture and excellent form.

#### **Sybil Henshaw**

Rich crimson.

#### **Warrior**

Deep maroon.

#### **Wemby**

A delightful shade of deep lavender with silvery, blue sheen.

#### **Youth**

Large white, pink picotee.

## Spencer Sweet Pea Mixture

### Spencer Choice Mixture

A superior mixture of the best and newest Late Flowering Spencer varieties, very carefully balanced to produce an even showing of the many colors.

### Spencer Fine Mixed

An excellent mixture of popular, late flowering sorts in all the desired colors.

### Early Flowering Spencer Mixed

An excellent mixture of the better items in the Early Flowering Spencer list. This type does not produce as large, branching plant growth as the "Late Flowering," but offers the advantage of a longer blooming period. Excellent for both green house and home garden cultivation.

## Grandiflora Sweet Peas

(Hardy Annual, 6 Feet)

The Grandiflora is the common type of Sweet Peas, producing more flowers, more fragrance and standing poor treatment better than the Spencers, but the flowers are not as large and stems not as long.

For those who wish to grow the separate colors we can supply the large blossom varieties in the following:

Red, Lavender, Blue, Pink, White

### Grandiflora Mixture

A mixture of the best of the separate colors. It produces a wonderful display of blooms in all shades.

## Cupid Sweet Peas

Dwarf or Bedding Mixture

This is a dwarf sweet pea, growing only 6 to 8 inches high. Used for edging, low beds and pot culture. From June until late Summer the plants are covered with flowers of good size. Since the plants cover the ground so closely, they do not suffer from drought as much as the tall sorts.

### Sweet William 1½ to 2 feet

One of the old popular hardy perennials. The large trusses of brilliant flowers are delightful in any garden. Require a good, rich, well fertilized soil for best results. The broad clusters of fragrant flowers are like little pinks with delicately fringed, overlapping petals. Color range, pink, scarlet, maroon, white, usually two shades to each plant. Fine for cut flowers.

### Verbena, Mammoth Fine, All Colors

A free flowering half hardy perennial, usually treated as an annual. Excellent for bedding and edging. Of creeping habit with dark green foliage. Many clusters of large star-shaped flowers with rounded lobed petals. Color range blue, pink, scarlet, yellow, white—most of the flowers having white eyes.

### Verbena, Mammoth

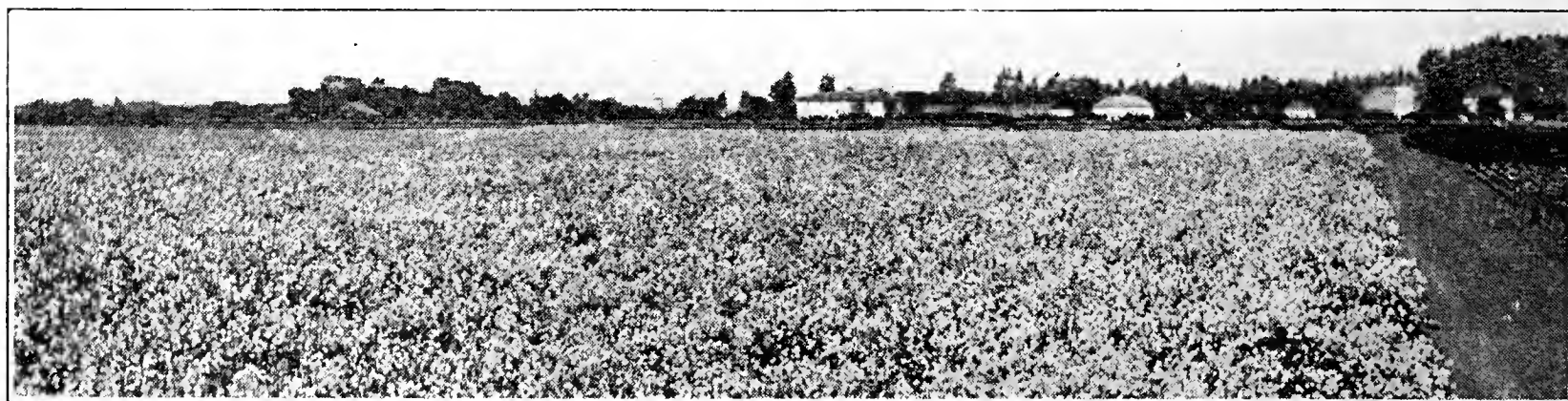
Pink and rose shades.

### Verbena, Mammoth

Blue shades.

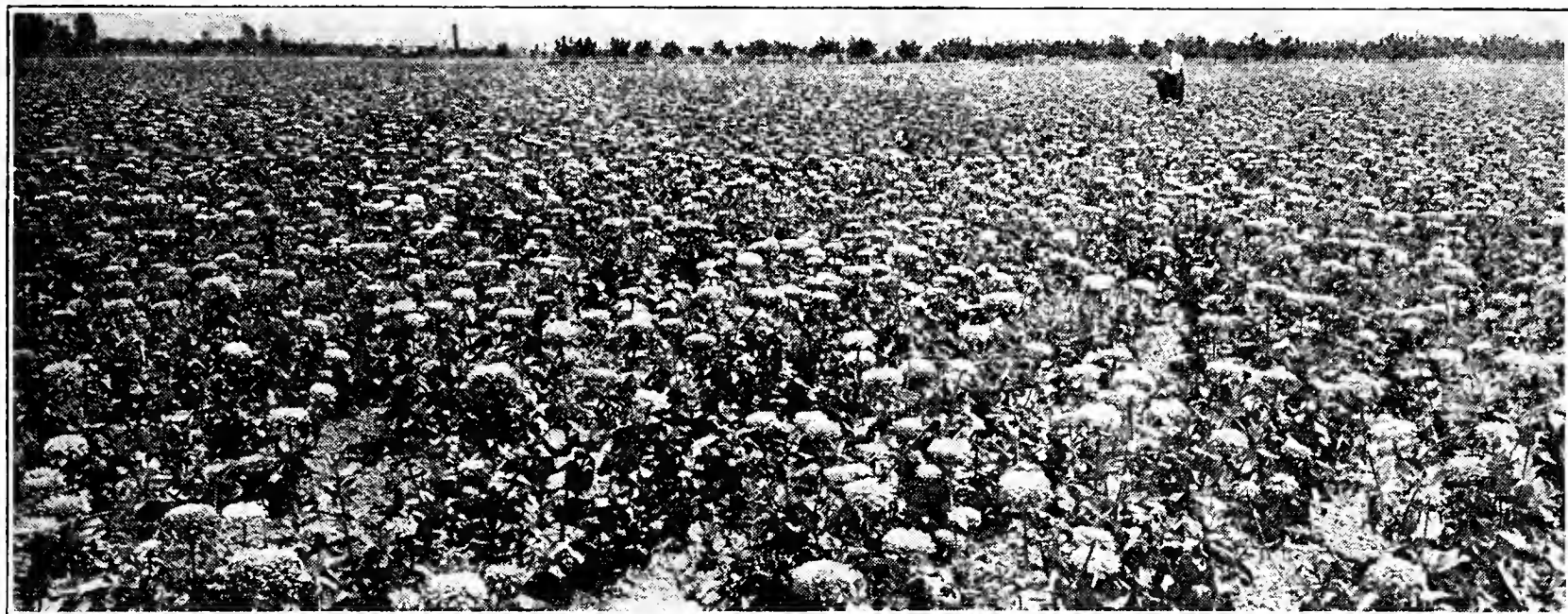
### Vinca or Periwinkle 15 inches

A tender perennial brought from the island of Madagascar. Very free blooming, handsome bushy plants with glossy foliage and round, single flowers 1½ inches across. The flowers are flat and circular with five petals. Colors, solid white, rose with crimson eye and white with rose center. Plants are free from attack by insects. Usually treated as annuals and bloom during the late summer and autumn. In the Fall it may be potted and grown indoors with success.



*Just Imagine the Fragrance Arising From This Seed Farm Field of Sweet Peas.*





*A Field of Double Giant Zinnias Growing For Seed On a California Seed Farm.*

## ZINNIA

This deservedly popular, hardy, garden annual is a descendant of a wild Mexican zinnia. It is a rather voracious plant, thriving on rich, well fertilized soil and moderate moisture. Sunshine and warmth are necessities for its success. A delightful garden flower in masses, and equally desirable as a cut flower.

### **Dahlia Flowered** 2½ feet

Very large, robust, branching plants producing large blooms which resemble Decorative Dahlias—often measuring 3 to 4 inches deep and 5 inches across. The flowers usually have slightly hollowed centers ringed with tubular petals. The petals over the flower have a tendency to curl inward. This type has not been completely established at this time, but runs true to form in 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the plantings. This is offered in a mixture and in the following single colors—bright rose, burnt orange, scarlet.

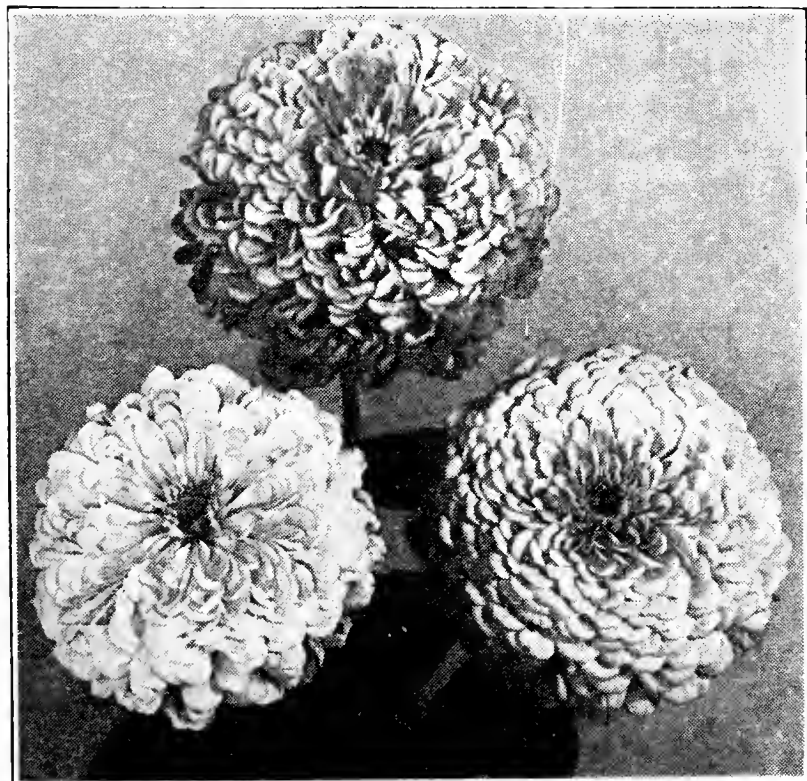
### **Double Giants** 2½ feet

Large bushy, branching plants and bear, above the foliage, numerous flowers on

long stiff stems. The blooms average 5 inches across, many running larger, and they are very brilliant in coloring. The center is more elevated than in the Dahlia Flowered type and the rows of petals are more regular. Excellent for brilliant beds and long-lived cut flowers. This class is offered in a mixture as well as in three single colors—bright rose, burnt orange, scarlet.

### **Lilliput, Double Mixed** 12 inches

Handsome, little, branching, bushy plants with double flowers in such profusion as to nearly cover the foliage. Blooms about 1½ inches across and quite deep. Excellent for borders or edgings. Mixed colors—yellow, crimson, scarlet.



*Dahlia Flowered Zinnia*



*Lilliput Zinnia*

## USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT FLOWERS

## VARIETIES DESIRABLE FOR CUT FLOWERS

**Ageratum**—18 in.—Blue.  
**Aster**—18 in. to 2½ ft.—White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple.  
**Bachelor Button**—2 ft.—Blue.  
**Blue Bonnet**—18 in.—Blue.  
**Blue Lace Flower**—2½ ft.—Lavender.  
**Calendula**—18 in.—Yellow.  
**Calliopsis**—2 ft.—Yellow.  
**Candytuft**—1 ft.—Lilac, pink, purple, white.  
**Carnation**—15 in.—Red, rose, salmon, yellow.  
**Chrysanthemum**—Annual Single Mixed—Varied Shades—20 in.  
**Chrysanthemum**—Eastern Star—20 in.—Primrose with brown centers.  
**Clarkia**—2 ft.—Red, white, pink, purple.  
**Coreopsis**—6 to 12 in.—Yellow, golden, crimson.  
**Cosmos**—4 ft.—White, pink, crimson.  
**Everlastings—Globe Amaranth**—18 in.—Red, white, striped.  
**Everlastings—Helichrysum**—2½ ft.—Yellow, red, rose, salmon.  
**Gaillardia**—18 in. to 2 ft.—Orange and maroon.

**Gypsophila**—2 ft.—White, rose.  
**Larkspur**—2 to 3 ft.—Dark blue, carmine.  
**Marigold, African**—2½ ft.—Orange, lemon.  
**Marigold, French**—18 in.—Brown, orange, striped.  
**Nasturtium**—Dwarf—12 in.—Tall, 5 ft.—Crimson, yellow, rose, salmon.  
**Pansy**—8 in.—Black, blue, red, yellow, white.  
**Phlox Drummondii**—12 in.—Rose, scarlet, violet, white, yellow.  
**Salpiglossis**—Painted Tongue—2½ ft.—Blue, red, purple, brown.  
**Scabiosa**—2½ ft.—Blue, red, yellow, white.  
**Snap Dragon**—2 ft.—Yellow, white, pink, red.  
**Stocks**—2½ ft.—Pink, scarlet, white, yellow.  
**Sunflower**—3 to 4 ft.—Deep yellow.  
**Sweet Peas**—6 ft.—Red, pink, white, blue, lavender.  
**Zinnia—Giant Double**—2½ ft.—Rose, orange, scarlet.  
**Zinnia—Dahlia Flowered**—2½ ft.—Rose, orange, scarlet.  
**Zinnia—Lilliput**—12 in.—Yellow, crimson, scarlet.

## SWEET SCENTED FLOWERS

**Ageratum**—18 in.—Blue.  
**Alyssum**—10 in.—White.  
**Candytuft**—1 ft.—Lilac, pink, purple, white.  
**Carnation**—15 in.—Red, rose, salmon, yellow.  
**Evening Scented Stock**—15 in.—White.  
**Mignonette**—12 in.—Greenish yellow.  
**Petunia**—18 in.—Red, white, pink, blue.

**Scabiosa**—2½ ft.—White, purple, yellow, red.  
**Stocks**—2½ ft.—Pink, scarlet, white, yellow.  
**Sweet Alyssum**—10 in.—White.  
**Sweet Peas**—6 ft.—Red, pink, white, blue, lavender.  
**Sweet William**—1½ to 2 ft.—Red, white, pink.  
**Verbena**—8 in.—White, pink, red, blue.

## CLIMBING VINES

**Balloon Vine**—5 to 10 ft.—White.  
**Canary Bird Vine**—20 ft.—Yellow.  
**Cypress Vine**—10 ft.—Scarlet, white.  
**Gourds**—15 ft.—White.—Gourds varied colors.  
**Hyacinth Bean**—10 ft.—White, violet, purple.

**Japanese Hop Vine**—15 ft.—White.  
**Morning Glory**—15, 20 ft.—Blue, red, white.  
**Nasturtium, Tall**—5 ft.—Yellow, red, orange.  
**Scarlet Runner Bean**—10 ft.—Scarlet.  
**Sweet Peas**—6 ft.—Red, pink, white, blue, lavender.

## FLOWERS FOR WINDOW CULTURE

**Ageratum**—18 in.—Blue.  
**Calendula**—18 in.—Yellow.  
**Carnation**—15 in.—Red, rose, salmon, yellow.  
**Mignonette**—12 in.—Greenish yellow.

**Pansy**—8 in.—Black, blue, red, yellow, white.  
**Petunia**—18 in.—Red, white, pink, blue.  
**Stocks**—2½ ft.—Pink, scarlet, white, yellow.  
**Vinca**—15 in.—White, rose, crimson.

## PERENNIALS and BIENNIALS

**Canterbury Bells**—2 ft.—Blue, white, pink.  
**Carnation**—15 in.—Red, rose, salmon, yellow.  
**Chinese Lantern Plant**—18 in.—Orange flowers; scarlet pods.  
**Coreopsis Lanceolata Grand**—2 to 3 ft.—Yellow.

**Forget-me-not**—8-12 in.—Blue.  
**Gaillardia**—2 ft.—Maroon and orange.  
**Hollyhocks**—5 ft.—Scarlet, maroon, rose, yellow, pink, white.  
**Sweet William**—1½ to 2 ft.—Red, white, pink.  
**Vinca**—15 in.—White, rose, crimson.

## FLOWERS FOR SEMI-SHADY PLACES

**Alyssum**—10 in.—White.  
**Balsam**—18 in.—Rose, scarlet, white.  
**Clarkia**—2 ft.—Red, white, pink, purple.  
**Godetia**—2 ft.—Rose, red, pink.  
**Lupin**—2 ft.—Blue, rose, yellow.

**Mignonette**—12 in.—Greenish yellow.  
**Pansy**—8 in.—Black, blue, red, yellow, white.  
**Scarlet Flax**—18 in.—Red.  
**Sweet William**—1½ to 2 ft.—Red, white, pink.

## FLOWERS FOR ROCKERIES, HANGING BASKETS, VASES

**Ageratum**—18 in.—Blue.  
**Alyssum**—10 in.—White.  
**Calendula**—18 in.—Yellow.  
**Candytuft**—1 ft.—Lilac, pink, purple, white.  
**Canterbury Bells**—2 ft.—Blue, white, pink.  
**Forget-me-not**—8 to 12 in.—Blue.

**Marigold**—18 in. to 2½ ft.—Orange, lemon, brown.  
**Nasturtium**—12 in. and 5 ft.—Crimson, yellow, rose, salmon.  
**Pansy**—8 in.—Black, blue, red, yellow, white.  
**Petunia**—18 in.—Red, white, pink, blue.



VEGETABLE PLANTING TABLE

VARIETY	Hill or Drill	Seed Necessary	How Deep to Plant	Transplanter Thin to (in.)	Time Required to Produce Crop
Asparagus.....	H	1 oz., 50 Feet	1 in.	24x36	Seeds—Four Yrs.
Beans, Wax, Green.....	D	1 qt., 100 Feet	2 in.	12x24	50 to 85 days
Beans, Pole.....	H	1 qt., 100 Feet	2 in.	36x36	69 to 95 days
Beans, Lima.....	D	1 qt., 100 Feet	2 in.	6x12	95 days
Beet.....	D	1 oz., 50 Feet	1 1/2 in.	9x18	50 to 75 days
Broccoli.....	H	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/4 in.	24x36	100 days
Brussels Sprouts.....	H	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/4 in.	18x36	90 to 125 days
Cabbage.....	H	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/4 in.	24x36	65 to 120 days
Carrot.....	D	1 oz., 100 Feet	1/8 in.	6x18	65 to 85 days
Cauliflower.....	H	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/4 in.	24x18	85 to 95 days
Celery.....	D	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/8 in.	6x48	110 to 140 days
Swiss Chard.....	D	1 oz., 50 Feet	1 1/2 in.	9x24	50 to 55 days
Corn.....	H	1 qt., 100 Hills	1 1/2 in.	36x36	80 to 120 days
Cress.....	D	1 oz., 50 Feet	1/4 in.	3x 6	90 to 100 days
Cucumber.....	H	1 oz., 50 Hills	1/2 in.	36x36	60 to 80 days
Egg Plant.....	H	1 oz., 1000 Plants	1/2 in.	36x36	100 to 120 days
Endive.....	D	1 oz., 150 Feet	1/4 in.	12x12	60 to 80 days
Kale.....	D	1 oz., 150 Feet	1/4 in.	12x18	80 to 100 days
Kohlrabi.....	D	1 oz., 200 Feet	1/2 in.	12x24	60 days
Lettuce.....	D	1 oz., 120 Feet	1/4 in.	8x24	45 to 60 days
Mellon—Musk.....	H	1 oz., 60 Hills	1 in.	60x60	100 to 120 days
Melon—Water.....	H	1 oz., 30 Hills	1 in.	60x60	75 to 100 days
Mustard.....	D	1 oz., 80 Feet	1/4 in.	1x 6	28 days
Okra.....	D	1 oz., 40 Feet	1 1/2 in.	18x24	60 days
Onion.....	D	1 oz., 100 Feet	1/2 in.	12x24	60 to 130 days
Parsley.....	D	1 oz., 150 Feet	1/2 in.	6x12	70 to 100 days
Parsnip.....	D	1 oz., 200 Feet	1/2 in.	6x24	110 days
Peas.....	D	1 qt., 100 Feet	3 in.	4x36	55 to 85 days
Pepper.....	D	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/2 in.	18x36	100 days
Pumpkin.....	H	1 oz., 30 Hills	1 1/2 in.	108x108	65 to 110 days
Radish.....	D	1 oz., 100 Feet	1/2 in.	3x 8	30 to 60 days
Rhubarb.....	D	1 oz., 75 Feet		36x36	
Ruta Baga.....	D		1/8 in.	6x24	90 to 100 days
Salsify.....	D	1 oz., 75 Feet	1 1/2 in.	6x 8	90 days
Spinach.....	D	1 oz., 100 Feet	1 in.	6x18	45 to 75 days
Squash.....	H	1 oz., 50 Hills	1 in.	Bush 36x48 Late 72x96	50 to 60 days 65 to 110 days
Tomato.....	H	1 oz., 1000 Plants	1/2 in.	36x48	70 to 110 days
Turnip.....	D	1 oz., 150 Feet	1/2 in.	4x18	40 to 75 days

HOTBEDS

If you want to produce earlier vegetables and flowers than your neighbor, make a hotbed. It should be started any time after February 15th. The hotbed consists of a subframe, which extends 15 to 20 inches beneath the soil, depending upon the climate, and a top frame which slopes down from 18 inches to 12 inches towards the south. This is covered with a glass sash, which keeps in the heat. These come in standard size, 3x6 feet. The most commonly used material for producing heat is fresh horse manure. Two parts of it mixed with one part of litter, consisting of either leaves or straw will prevent the manure from getting hot too suddenly or not heating at all. Before putting it in the frame it should be piled outdoors in heaps. As long as it steams it should be turned over every two or three days. This should be repeated until the manure steams only every other day. Then a 5- or 6-inch layer of manure should be placed evenly in the pit, and should be tramped down firmly. On top of this comes a mass of 4 to 6 inches of soil, which has not been frozen. A careful gardener puts some litter or manure on the sides of the frame also, extending to the top. By doing so he helps to maintain the temperature within.

Three things are necessary for success with a hotbed. Regular watering, timely ventilation and frequent weeding. Never sow seeds or set in plants before the temperature has settled down to 90 degrees or less.

Cold Frames and Seed Flats

After plants have reached the size that makes removing from the hotbed necessary they may be transplanted into the cold frame, before being set in the open ground. The cold frame is really a hotbed minus the heat, and for that reason need not have a sub-frame.

Those who have no room for either hotbed or cold frame may still "beat the neighbor to it" with the help of a seed flat and a sunny kitchen window. A seed flat is a shallow box, about 5 or 6 inches deep.

# NAMES OF VEGETABLES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	FRENCH	SKANDINAVIAN	GERMAN	POLISH	ITALIAN	SPANISH
Anise.....	Anis.....	Anis.....	Anis, Grüner Anis.....	Anyz.....	Anice.....	Anis, Matalahuga.....
Artichoke.....	Artichaut.....	Artiskok.....	Artischoke.....	Karczochy.....	Carciofo.....	Alcachofa.....
Asparagus.....	Asperge.....	Asparges.....	Spargel.....	Szparagi.....	Sparagio.....	Esparrago.....
Balm.....	Melisse citronelle.....	Balsamurt.....	Citronen-Melisse.....	Balsam.....	Melissa.....	Toronjil, Citronella.....
Basil.....	Basilic grand.....	Basilikum.....	Basilikum.....	Bazylia.....	Basilico.....	Albaca.....
Beans.....	Haricots.....	Boenner.....	Bohnen.....	Fasola.....	Fagiuoli.....	Habichuela.....
Beet.....	Betterave.....	Roedbede.....	Rübe.....	Buraki.....	Barbabetola.....	Remolacha.....
Borage.....	Bourrache.....	Borago.....	Boretsch.....	Boraz.....	Boragine.....	Borrajá.....
Broccoli.....	Chou Brocoli.....	Broccoli-Kaal.....	Spargelkohl.....	Brokuly.....	Cavolo broccolo.....	Broccoli.....
Brussels Sprouts.....	Chou de Bruxelles.....	Rosenkaal.....	Rosenkohl.....	Latorvil.....	Cavolo di Bruxelles.....	Brêtones de Bruselas.....
Cabbage.....	Chou pommé.....	Hovedkaal.....	Kopfkohl, Kraut.....	Kapusta.....	Cavolo Cappuccio.....	Col repello.....
Cabbage, Savoy.....	Chou de milan.....	Savoikaal.....	Wirsing.....	Sabaudzka Kapusta.....	Cavolo Verzatto.....	Col de Milan.....
Caraway.....	Cumin des prés.....	Karve.....	Feld-Kümmel.....	Kminek.....	Comino.....	Comino.....
Carrot.....	Carotte.....	Gulerod.....	Carotten, Möhren.....	Marchew.....	Carota.....	Zanahoria.....
Cauliflower.....	Chou-fleur.....	Blomkaal.....	Blumenkohl.....	Kalafiory.....	Cavolfiore.....	Coliflor.....
Celery.....	Céleri.....	Selleri.....	Sellerie.....	Selery.....	Sedano.....	Apio.....
Celeriac.....	Céleri-rave.....	Knopselleri.....	Knoll-Sellerie.....	Selery (Korzen).....	Sedano-rapa.....	Apio-nabo.....
Chervil.....	Cerfeuil.....	Kjoervel.....	Kerbel.....	Czechrzyca.....	Cerfoglio.....	Perifollo.....
Chicory.....	Chicorée sauvage.....	Cichorie.....	Cichorienwurzél.....	Cykorya.....	Cicoria.....	Achicoria.....
Chives.....	Ciboulette.....	Alta Grälok.....	Schnettlauch.....	Szczypiorek.....	Cipollina.....	Cibollino.....
Collards.....	Chou.....	Kaal.....	Junge-Kohl.....	Kol.....	Cavolo Verzatte.....	Especie de Berza.....
Coriander.....	Coriandre.....	Koriander.....	Coriander.....	Koledra.....	Coriandorlo.....	Culantro.....
Corn Salad.....	Mache.....	Vaarsalat.....	Feldsalat.....	Ziarno Salaty.....	Dolcetta.....	Canonigos.....
Corn.....	Mais.....	Mais.....	Mais.....	Kukurydza.....	Mais.....	Maiz.....
Cress.....	Cresson alénois.....	Karse.....	Garten-Kresse.....	Rzerzucha.....	Crescione d'ajoula.....	Mastuerzo.....
Cress, Water.....	Cresson de fontaine.....	Broendkarse.....	Brunnenkresse.....	Rzerzucha wodna.....	Crescione di fontana.....	Berro.....
Cucumber.....	Concombre.....	Agurk.....	Gurken.....	Ogorek.....	Cetriolo.....	Cohombro.....
Dill.....	Aneth.....	Dil.....	Dill.....	Koper.....	Aneto.....	Eneldo.....
Egg Plant.....	Aubergine.....	Aegplante.....	Eierpflanze.....	Gruszka milosna.....	Melanzana.....	Berengenia.....
Endive, Curled.....	Chicorée Endive.....	Endivie.....	Endivien.....	Endywia.....	Indivia riccía.....	Endivia.....
Endive, Broad Leaf.....	Chicorée-ScaroleRonde.....	.....	Escariol.....	.....	Cicoria Scarola.....	Escarolo.....



Fennel.....	Fenouil.....	Fennikel.....	Fenchel.....	Koper.....	Finocchio.....	Hinojo.....
Horehound.....	Marrube blanc.....		Andorn.....	Marubium.....	Marrubio.....	Marrubio.....
Hyssop.....	Hyssope.....	Isop.....	Isop.....	Hyzop.....	Issopo.....	Hisopo.....
Kale.....	Chou vert.....	Groenkaal.....	Blätterkohl.....	Solanka.....	Cavolo riccio verde.....	Breton, Berza.....
Kohl Rabi.....	Chou-rave.....	Kaalrabi.....	Knollkohl.....	Kalarepa.....	Cavolo rapa.....	Col rabano.....
Lavender.....	Lavende.....	Lavendel.....	Lavendel.....	Lawenda.....	Lavanda.....	Espliego.....
Leek.....	Poireau.....	Purre.....	Porree, Lauch.....	Pory.....	Porro.....	Puerro.....
Lettuce.....	Laitue.....	Salat.....	Lattich, Kopfsalat.....	Salata.....	Lattuga.....	Lechuga.....
Marjoram.....	Marjolaine.....	Merian.....	Majoran.....	Majeranek.....	Maggiorana.....	Mejorana.....
Melon.....	Melon.....	Melon.....	Melone.....	Melon.....	Popone.....	Melon.....
Melon, Water.....	Melon d'eau.....	Vandmelon.....	Wasser-Melone.....	Melon, wodny.....	Cocomero d'acqua.....	Sandia.....
Okra.....	Gombaud.....	Hibiskus.....	Ocher.....		Ocra.....	Gombo.....
Onion.....	Ognon.....	Roedloeg.....	Zwiebel.....	Cebula.....	Cipolla.....	Cebolla.....
Parsley.....	Persil.....	Persille.....	Petersilie.....	Pietruszka.....	Prezemolo.....	Perejil.....
Parsnip.....	Panais.....	Pastinak.....	Pastinake.....	Pasternak.....	Pastinaca.....	Chirivia.....
Peas.....	Pois.....	Erter.....	Erbsen.....	Groch.....	Piselli.....	Guisante.....
Pepper.....	Piment.....	Spansk Peber.....	Pfeffer.....	Pieprz.....	Peperone.....	Pimiento.....
Pumpkin.....	Potiron.....	Graeskar.....	Melonen-Kürbiss.....	Bania.....	Zucca.....	Calabaza totanera.....
Radish.....	Radis.....	Reddik.....	Radies.....	Rzodkiew.....	Ravanello.....	Rabanito.....
Rhubarb.....	Rhubarbe.....	Rhabarber.....	Rhabarber.....	Rubarbarum.....	Rabarbaro.....	Ruibarbo.....
Rosemary.....	Romarin.....	Rosmarin.....	Rosmarin.....	Rozmaryn.....	Rosmarino.....	Romero.....
Rue.....	Rue.....	Rude.....	Raute.....	Ruta.....	Ruta.....	Ruda.....
Ruta Baga.....	Chou-navet.....	Roe.....	Kohlrübe, Wrucken.....		Cavolo navone.....	Col nabo, Nabicol.....
Saffron.....	Safran.....	Safran.....	Safran.....	Szafran.....	Zafferano.....	Azafran.....
Sage.....	Sauge.....	Salvie.....	Salbei.....	Szawlujia.....	Salvia.....	Salvia.....
Salsify.....	Salsifis.....	Havrerod.....	Haferwurzels.....	Jarzy, Ostryga.....	Scorzanera bianca.....	Salsifi blanco.....
Savory, Summer.....	Sarriette annuelle.....	Sar.....	Bohnenkraut.....	Caber ogrodowy.....	Santoreggia.....	Ajedrea comun.....
Spinach.....	Epinaud.....	Spinat.....	Spinat.....	Szpinak.....	Spinacio.....	Espinaca.....
Squash.....	Courge.....	Squash-graeskar.....	Kürbiss.....	Miekurz.....	Zucca.....	Calabaza.....
Swiss Chard.....	Poirée.....	Blad bede.....	Beisskohl.....		Bietola.....	Bleda.....
Thyme.....	Thym.....	Timian.....	Thymian.....	Macierzanka.....	Timo.....	Tomillo.....
Tomato.....	Pomme d'Amour.....	Tomat.....	Liebesapfel.....	Pomidor.....	Pomodoro.....	Tomate.....
Turnip.....	Navet.....	Turnips.....	Weisse-Rübe.....	Rzepa, brukiew.....	Navone.....	Nabo.....
Wormwood.....	Absinthe.....	Malurt.....	Wermuth.....	Piotun.....	Assenzio.....	Ajenjo.....

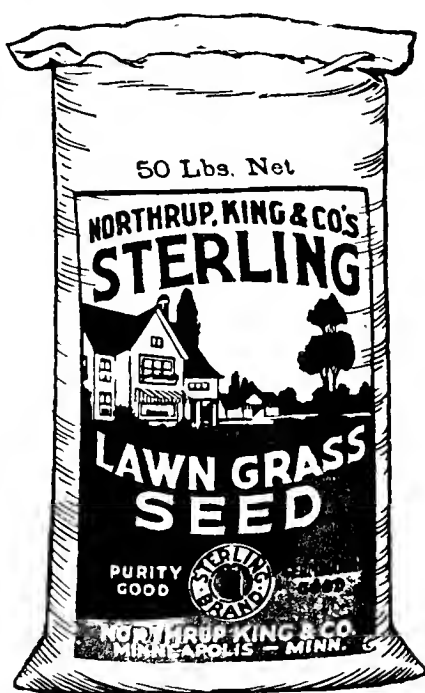
ENGLISH	FRENCH	SKANDINAVIAN	GERMAN	POLISH	ITALIAN	SPANISH
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# Northrup, King & Co.'s Lawn Seed

**A** QUALITY LINE that will make friends for your store and bring repeat business. The several mixtures of lawn seed in this line provide for all the varying demands of the public—quick growth at low price, permanent growth at moderate price, extra fine turf at a very reasonable price for those who want the best. In addition to the seed required for new lawns every year, old lawns should get some seed to fill out thin spots and keep the turf thick and fresh. There is good profit to be made in lawn seed and the selling season is much longer than for other seeds.

## Sterling

Contains three of the finest grasses for lawn purposes—Kentucky blue grass, red top and white clover. Dwarf, evergreen, fibrous-rooted grasses in proper proportion to produce a dense, fine texture turf of beautiful shade and long life. We recommend it as the most economical and satisfactory mixture.

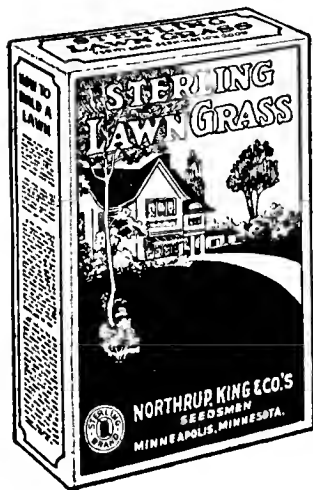


Our Two Finest Lawn Seed Brands

## Parkview

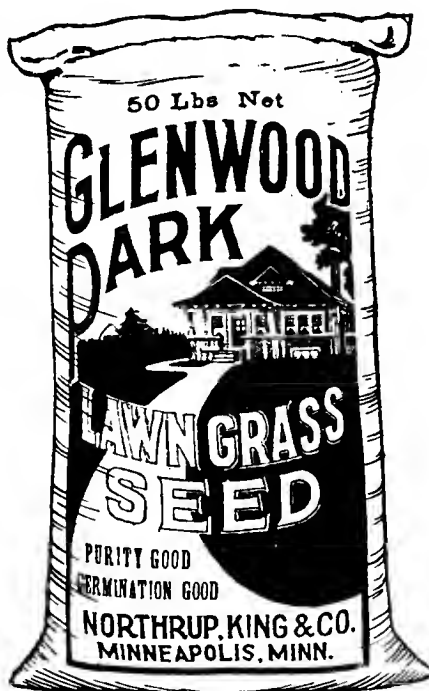
An excellent mixture, quite similar to Sterling, but containing a little domestic rye grass in addition to the Kentucky blue grass, red top and white clover. Meets competition of a little lower price.

Put up in White Cotton Bags Only  
Sizes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 pounds



Sterling is put up in attractive one-pound cartons and in white cotton bags of following sizes:

3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 pounds



## Glenwood Park

This mixture contains the same varieties as in "Parkview" with the addition of a little timothy. Produces quick growth. Meets competition of moderate priced mixtures. Put up only in white cotton bags. Sizes 1 lb. to 100 lb.

## Shady Place

A strictly high grade mixture of Kentucky blue grass, red top, white clover and poa trivialis, in proper proportions to produce a lawn in shady places. Shaded areas must be properly fertilized and drained, and shade cannot be too dense. Put up in 1 lb. cartons and 100 lb. cotton bags.

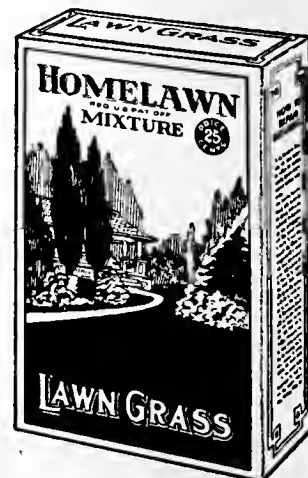
## Single Grasses For Lawns

We also supply excellent quality of the following individual lawn grasses: Red Top, Rye Grass, Poa Trivialis, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, Creeping Bent, etc. Write for prices, stating quantity interested in.

## Homelawn

Put up in 12 oz. cartons and in white cotton bags of following sizes: 1 lb., 50 lbs., 100 lbs.

This mixture is offered for those who want a quick growing, good looking lawn at a low price. Where quick growth, rather than permanence is desired, dealers find it a good seller and it gives good satisfaction.



## Velvetgreen

This is a moderate price lawn seed mixture to fill the requirements of those who plant comparatively small areas and desire quick results. Sold only in 6 oz. net cartons. To retail at 10 cents.

## White Clover

Put up in white cotton bags, 1 lb. and ½ lb. Sold only in bales of 25 bags and 50 bags. Extra clean, plump, bright colored seed of high germination.

## Kentucky Blue Grass

Put up in white cotton bags, 1 lb. each, in bales of 50 bags and 25 bags. The most dependable, permanent lawn grass. Fine texture, beautiful shade.



# Sales Helps For Our Dealers

**Dealer Catalogs** These are very attractive and practical books — Size 4 inches by 9 inches — with lithographed cover and a descriptive listing of all the popular varieties of vegetables and flowers, and many illustrations. Two styles are available—one of 40 pages covering vegetables and flowers only, the other has 8 extra pages of farm seeds. These books are supplied dealers on a basis determined by their purchases—100 books free with \$100.00 purchases. In case dealers want the books but are not able to complete their orders early enough to determine how many catalogs they are entitled to, we will ship the quantity required at a flat charge of 5c each—and rebate later if the purchases justify us in so doing. The book covers are imprinted with the dealer's name and imprinted envelopes as well as retail price lists are included with the order.

**Handbook For The Garden** One of the best gardening information books we know of. 48 pages of descriptions, planting directions and cultural information any gardener will appreciate. These books are available on the same basis as the Dealer Catalogs described above.

**Newspaper Cuts---Movie Slides** We have a collection of each of these two items. For dealers who use their local papers, or distribute hand bills, the cuts may be put to very good use. In towns where the local movie offers screen advertising through the medium of slides, this is reported to be excellent publicity. We have several attractive slides which are sent without charge to our dealers. Proof sheet of both cuts and slides will be sent on request.

**Posters, Signs** The material is sent only on request. We can supply several styles of posters and streamer signs suitable for window or store trimming.

**Colored Labels For Seed Containers** We can supply colored labels, with lithographed illustrations, of all the most popular items on our list. Price cards, with lithographed illustrations, are also available for most of our staple items.

**Seed Bags** Several sizes from miniatures,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches by  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inches up to 2 and 3 quart capacity can be supplied at very low cost—plain or printed. Ask for quotation on the size and quantity you are interested in.

**Lawn Seed Literature** Window streamers and signs are packed with our cases of lawn seed. Extra signs sent on request, also attractive, colored folders, on lawn making.

# Most Complete Line Of High Grade, 5c Packet Seeds

Northrup, King & Co.'s Packet Seeds offer an unusual sales opportunity to dealers. In addition to being the only 5c packet seed line distributed through dealers, nationally, since the World War,— it is also the most complete 5c line of vegetable and flower seed packets sold nationally at this time. Here are 10 other advantages offered dealers concentrating on this line:

1. Strictly first grade quality.
2. Sold only through dealers.
3. Placed on commission—  
No investment.  
No carry-over.  
No transportation charges.
4. Most attractive packets.
5. Most convenient display boxes, requiring small floor space.
6. Liberal commission and an attractive bonus.
7. Extra prompt refill service.
8. Varieties chosen for adaptability.
9. No cut-price problem—all dealers sell at same price.
10. Free sales helps.

We shall be glad to give  
you further details  
on request.

**NORTHRUP, KING & CO.**  
Seedsman  
Minneapolis, Minn.

